DECEMBER, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3359.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1794.

By the ſhip PIGOU, *Captain* LOXLEY, *arrived here from London, we have the following Advices, viz.*

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9.

THE active and firm conduct of our government for the maintenance of its free navigation, in concert with Sweden, was attended with all the ſucceſs which could be expected from it. Yeſterday we received a declaration from the Court of London, which avows its diſpoſition to pay for the cargoes of all the ſhips belonging to Daniſh ſubjects, which had been taken into Britiſh ports. The ſum total of theſe payments and that of the indemnities, amounts to 557,000 pounds ſterling. In conſequence of this joyful event, our fleet will be immediately diſarmed, and the Swediſh ſquadron will return to Carlſerona.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, Sept. 20.

A kind of peſt or jail fever reigns in this town; and the ague rages more than uſually all over the country.

We are, beſide the Dutch, two Britiſh and one Heſſian regiment. Our old Governor has reſigned, and General Van Der Duin, brother to the officer who defended Sluys ſo gallantly, is preparing for a noble defence.

Huſſt, Axel, Saas de Grand, and Philippine, will not be evacuated till the laſt extremity.

No engagement has taken place near Maeſtricht.

The 20,000 French employed in the blockade of Valenciennes, Conde, &c. are now between Antwerp and Mechlin, and are to march towards Maeſtricht.

They ſeem to have given up their project of beſieging Breda.

The French made a new requiſition three days back at Antwerp, of 50,000 florins, and yeſterday of 300 horſes, probably for their artillery; and at Bruſſels 900 men, I ſuppoſe to work either at the citadel of Antwerp, which they are fortifying, or at the future ſiege of Maeſtricht.

Do not credit the idle report of the French evacuating the Low Countries; they muſt be forced, and that by more than one battle.

The French have 4000 men encamped about 12 miles hence.

Their cruelties and extortions are beyond belief. Yeſterday morning a reconnoitring party from this place purſued them to their very camp, and killed one of their officers.

DUCHY OF LEMBOURG.

HERVE, Auguſt 27.

From the heights which command Liege, both the city and the banks of the Meuſe preſent a diſmal ſpectacle. From the Church of St. Remaſle, which remains unhurt, but through which are made openings of communication, nothing is to be ſeen but the ruins of the houſes, ſome burnt, and others demoliſhed by ſhot. The deſtruction of the ſuburbs ſeems to have been rendered neceſſary for preſerving the poſt of the Chartreuſe, as the houſes extending to the foot of the mountain, facilitated greatly the approach of an enemy. For the ſame reaſon the hops have been cut down, which covered the valley like a foreſt. On the Quay of St. Leonard, from the Fauxbourg St. Foi, to Coronmeuſe, the doors and windows are ſhut up, and no one appears on the beautiful walks of the Quay.

CORK, September 18,

Laſt Monday night two tranſports arrived at Cove, from St. Kitts, with ſick and wounded ſoldiers. On their paſſage, and ſince their arrival, ſeveral have died.

Yeſterday the 86th Regiment embarked at Lapp's Iſland, and ſailed immediately for Briſtol.

LONDON, September 27.

GENERAL CLAIRFAYT'S ARMY.

Several accounts were yeſterday given of a defeat, which had been experienced by the army under the command of General Clairfayt; ſome of theſe were of a moſt gloomy nature, and will, we hope, be found greatly exaggerated; but of the fact of his having experienced a check, we are ſorry to ſay little doubt can be entertained; we ſhall however do our duty, by laying before our readers ſuch accounts as have been received on the ſubject.

By the laſt meſſenger who arrived here from the Britiſh army we learn, that an account had been received at the Head Quarters, of the Republican General Jourdan having made an attempt to turn the left wing of the Imperial army near Liege, in which he had ſucceeded, and had forced that part of the army to fall back to Aix la-Chapelle.

Should this report be confirmed, a general engagement muſt enſue, or Clairfayt will be obliged entirely to change the poſition of his troops, and too probably be forced by ſuch a movement to leave Maeſtricht unprotected.

Another ſtatement gives a more diſaſtrous account; it runs thus:

General Clairfayt has been defeated, after an engagement of three days continuance!!!

This army conſiſted of between 60 and 70,000, and was poſted between Maeſtricht and Liege; his right being encamped in the neighbourhood of the former place, and his left occupying the ſtrong poſt of La Chartreuſe, in the vicinity of the latter.

It was on the left wing the French made their principal attack. The combat is ſaid to have been of the moſt obſtinate kind. It commenced on the 17th inſt. and it was not till the 19th, that the enemy ſucceeded in their efforts.

On that day the Auſtrians were obliged to give way, with a loſs, on their part, that was eſtimated at upwards of twelve thouſand men.

They fell back to Aix-la-Chapelle, which of courſe totally changes the poſition of General Clairfayt's army, and puts the idea of co-operation on his part with the Duke of York, totally out of the queſtion.

Gen. Clairfayt muſt now act entirely on the defenſive, and if he is unequal to contend with the forces under the command of Gen. Jourdan, how is it probable for him to diſpatch any reinforcements to the Duke, whoſe critical ſituation in being oppoſed to Pichegru's army of 80,000 men, is ſufficiently explained in the laſt Extraordinary Gazette.

The advices further ſtate, that the French armies were every hour receiving freſh ſtrength from the perſons rejoining them, who had formerly returned home to aſſiſt in getting in the moſt abundant harveſt that France has ever known.

By a letter from Kirkwall it appears that a 40 gun French frigate, and a cutter were cruizing off the Orkneys on the 6th of September.

A letter from Leith, dated 20th inſtant, ſtates, that official accounts had been received at that place of the brigantine Lerwick, having been taken on her paſſage to Shetland, by two French frigates.—The Brigantine Grimcoe, Capt. Stone, eſcaped to Orkney, and reported that he ſaw ſeveral large veſſels brought to, and boarded by the frigates.—Theſe veſſels appeared to be part of the Baltic fleet.

The above intelligence was laſt night poſted at Lloyd's.

When Mr. Tooke was taken up, it is ſuppoſed that the manuſcripts of the ſecond and third volumes of the Epea Pteroenta was alſo taken. It is to be hoped that the Miniſter will not be ſuch a vandal as to withhold ſo great a treaſure from the literary world.

A gentleman has ſubmitted to the merchants a propoſition, by which he engages to enable the ſmalleſt ſhip to protect herſelf at ſea from the largeſt ſhip that has ever been built. If the gentleman can make good his engagement, he will almoſt ſnatch the palm of glory from the hand of the ingenious inventor of the Telegraph.

Several of the rioters who aſſiſted in thoſe diſgraceful riots which were committed in Birmingham three years ago, were pardoned.—The unfortunate men, however, who have been convicted of being concerned in the late riots, have been aſſured that they muſt not entertain a hope of mercy.

The repulſe of Gen. Clairfayt's left wing from Liege to Aix la Chapelle, was not effected without an obſtinate reſiſtance on his part. He was attacked on the 15th, the ſame day on which the attack was made on the Duke of York. For that day, and the next day, his troops ſuſtained the ſhock of the enemy, but on the 17th were obliged to give way with very conſiderable loſs.

The accounts from Holland are moſt alarming. The Duke of York is ſaid to have paſſed Nimeguen, and to be evidently on his retreat acroſs the Rhine; while, by the laſt movement of Clairfayt, he ſeems alſo to be on the route to croſs the ſame river. What may be the conſequences of this complete ſurrender of the field to the French, our intelligent reader can readily ſee. The poſſeſſion of Holland, which nothing but the guilt and folly of our miniſters, will add to the marine of our enemy ſuch power as muſt be tremendous, particularly when we conſider the ſituation and extent of the coaſt and ports from which this additional force will iſſue. If already they have committed ſuch devaſtation on the north ſeas, what muſt be the havoc in our trade, when to ſuch a length of coaſt they add all the ſhipping, the ſkill, and the induſtry of the Dutch? We may then be reduced to the melancholy ſituation, when even our ariſtocrats will not object, in Parliament, to the cutting of canals, as there will be no other means of ſupplying London with coals.

Part of the troops lately encamped near Fluſhing, under the command of Lord Mulgrave, is ordered for the Weſt Indies. For this there are two reaſons—The troops are very much wanted in the Weſt Indies; and the Dutch thought they wanted them ſo little that they would not even admit them into their towns, or aſſign them quarters in the villages.

The Duke of Bedford brings forward a motion for peace, in which every honeſt man in the country will wiſh his Grace ſucceſs. He is to be ſeconded by the Duke of Grafton. The queſtion to be brought forward before the receſs or diſſolution. His Grace will have of courſe much obloquy to encounter from Government Contractors, Crimps, and Sinecure Placemen.

The India ſhips now in the river are laden with ſuch quantities of goods, that it is ſuppoſed they cannot be cleared at the Cuſtom-Houſe till a fortnight or three weeks after Chriſtmas.

It was induſtriouſly reported yeſterday, that Bergen-op-Zoom has upon the firſt ſummons opened its gates—could we for a moment be brought to believe this ſtatement, we could no longer hope for the preſervation of the Dutch territory, as nothing ſhort of treaſon could dictate ſuch a ſtep on the part of the garriſon. Since its works have been perfected, it has never been taken but through treachery, which it was by the French in the year 1747.

A diſſolution of Parliament being a topic of general converſation, we think it neceſſary to obſerve, that though it has been a ſubject of conſideration in the Cabinet, yet the general opinion entertained of the matter is, that it would be unwiſe and impolitic to convulſe the nation at the preſent moment, and it is now a mere ſpeculation of politicians.

The Camps, it is ſaid, are not to be broke up till after the meeting of Parliament, and ſome intention of hutting the regiment is in addition. Their hutted camps are to be on the ſea coaſt.

The following is mentioned as a part of the new arrangements of the Iriſh Cabinet.

Earl Fitz-William to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. Pelham to be Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

Mr. Sylveſter Douglaſs to be Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Grattan to be Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Biſhop of Down to have the Archbiſhoprick of Tuam.

Rev. Mr. O'Briene, Biſhop of Down.

The Biſhop of Cloyne to be the provoſt of Trinity College.

The Chief Baron to be Secretary of State, a Peer, and a Privy Counſellor.

Mr. William Brabazon Ponſonby to be Muſter Maſter General.

Mr. George Ponſonby to be Attorney General.

Mr. J. P. Curran to be Solicitor General.

Mr. Duquerry to be Counſel to the Commiſſioners of the Revenue.

THE PATRIOTS OF POLAND.

The time is arrived when aſſiſtance to the Poliſh patriots would produce the moſt important advantages. Happily the King of Pruſſia is diſgracefully driven from his poſition. An "armed nation" has convinced him how dangerous it is for a ſovereign to trample upon the necks of his ſubjects—and the inſulted majeſty of a people will ſoon, we truſt, inflict a ſevere and exemplary puniſhment on the inſulting mightineſs of a monarch. In a reſpectable morning print of this day, it has been propoſed, that thoſe who rejoice in the glorious intelligence of the raiſing the ſiege of Warſaw, ſhould expreſs their joy by a public dinner. We object to this propoſition. Will eating and drinking eſtabliſh the liberty of Poland? No—Let us ſubſcribe money for the purchaſe of ſuch things as the patriots want—Let us buy arms for them—Let us ſend them ſtores and ammunition—Let us negociate a loan for them.

Surely the guarantee of a whole nation, will at leaſt be as good ſecurity as the Emperor offers for his loan. Let the government WITHHOLD the ſubſidy to the King of Pruſſia, which though given for other purpoſes, enables him to buy ſuch neceſſaries as he ſtands in need of for the proſecution of his deteſtable deſigns, and thereby produces the ſame effect as if it had been expreſsly given by the government of Great Britain for the ſubjugation of Poland.

Let us do theſe things, and we ſhall deſerve that nobleſt of all appellations—the FRIENDS of the HUMAN RACE, an appellation, which, we apprehend, poſterity will ſcarcely beſtow on us for the ſhare we have in the preſent conteſt againſt France.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Letters which were brought over by Mr. Baſilico, the meſſenger, who arrived on Thurſday evening with diſpatches from his Royal highneſs the Duke of York, furniſh us with the following very intereſting account of the late retreat of the army under his command.

On the 14th inſt. the French army, which for a long while before had kept at ſuch a diſtance from that of the Britiſh, as to make them almoſt forget it was ſtill in exiſtence, came ſuddenly upon their out poſts at Boxtel, Michaels-Geſten, Gertmude, and Chateau de-Tourand-Dungau in the neighbourhood of Bois-le-Duc. Theſe poſts were occupied by about 1500 men, under the command of Gen. Deering, an experienced officer, but it was impoſſible for him to makeany ſtand againſt the vaſt numbers that attacked him, and which amounted to 12 or 15 thouſand men. In the retreat of theſe poſts, which chiefly conſiſted of Heſſian cavalry, every thing that could impede the progreſs of a retreat was borne down by horſes, waggons, &c. &c. in full gallop. The diſpoſitions made by Gen. Deering in the emergency, were, however, ſuch as to retard the progreſs of the enemy. In this important ſervice ſome regiments of Britiſh infantry bore a conſiderable ſhare. The 89th regiment, commanded by Lord Blarney, was drawn up as near to the road leading to Michael Geſten, as the ſituation would permit, to cover the retreat by that way, which they did with ſo much firmneſs as to merit the thanks of his royal highneſs for their good conduct.

General Abercrombie was ſent to ſupport the out poſts after the French had got poſſeſſion of Boxtel, but it was impoſſible to make any impreſſion on the numerous forces of the enemy. He conducted the retreat with ability, but in the early part of it, it was attended with unavoidable confuſion, owing to the whole column of 5000 men, conſiſting of thoſe he took with him and the troops which before occupied the poſts, having to paſs through a line not twelve feet wide. The men, however, behaved with the greateſt coolneſs and courage.

One field piece, a ſix pounder, belonging to the 12th regiment, was taken notwithſtanding the gallant endeavours of Capt. Robertſon, of the artillery, who did every thing in his power to ſave it, and narrowly eſcaped being cut to pieces by the enemy.

Colonel Burrard, of the guards, commanded the covering party, a ſervice in which he diſtinguiſhed particularly. By his good conduct and intrepidity he effectually checked the enemy's huſſars, and ſaved many of our men. He was the laſt man in the retreat, and very narrowly eſcaped being taken, by leaping over a ditch.

Captain Cheney, of the guards, had his coat cut through, and was ſlightly ſcratched. Capt. Rutherford was taken when reconnoitering, by miſtaking the French Huſſars for the regiment de Choiſeul. Capt. Briſtow was taken in the retreat; but, except his being immediately ſtripped of his laced coat, no otherwiſe ill-uſed by the enemy.

On the out poſts joining the main army, a general retreat was immediately determined on, but as ſuch an event had not been ſo ſoon looked for, there was little time for preparation, in conſequence of which both the men and horſes, on their march to Grave, laboured under great inconvenience--no magazines having been eſtabliſhed in the rear of the former poſition. Luckly, however, the march was favoured by good weather, though the army did not find the night watching, on a wide and dreary common, as tolerable as in the months of May and June.

It would, however, appear, that the ſudden defeat of the out poſts at Bois-le-Duc, was really a fortunate circumſtance of the Britiſh Army; for it turned out, by after information, that the enemy only meant to draw the attention of the army to that quarter, the right of the army, till they ſhould have time to ſend a ſtrong body of troops round by the moraſs of Piele, which had been conſidered as a good covering on the left, but which, on better examination, was found but little ſitted to preſent any ſerious obſtacle to a daring enemy.—But before the enemy could effect their purpoſe, the army had made good its retreat, and reached its preſent poſition near Grave, with a very inconſiderable loſs.

Tueſday, a duel was fought at Sellick, near Hereford, between —— Thompſon, Eſq; an Iriſh gentleman, lately become a reſident at Aramſtone, and the Rev. Hugh Morgan, one of the Canons of Hereford Cathedral. After the ground was meaſured, Mr. M. received the fire of his antagoniſt, which wounded him in the head, and he inſtantly fell; he was immediately taken home, and there are great hopes of his recovery. Mr. T. it is conjectured has left the Kingdom in conſequence of this unhappy buſineſs. The cauſe of diſpute is ſaid to have originated in ſome family concerns. Mr. T. having lately married the half ſiſter of Mr. M.

His Catholic Majeſty has ordered religious ſervice to be performed for nine days ſucceſſively, on account of the incurſion of the French in Spain. This Church-going King would have ſhewn more ſagacity, if he had ordered the fable of Hercules and the Countryman, when his waggon ſtuck faſt in the ſlough, to be read in all the Churches in his dominions.

A detachment of cavalry, ordered ſome weeks ago, and afterwards countermanded, embarked on Wedneſday and Thurſday, at Blackwall, to join the Britiſh army on the Continent.

According to accounts from Copenhagen, our miniſters have agreed to pay for the cargoes of all the ſhips belonging to Daniſh ſubjects, taken and carried into Britiſh ports; and that the ſum total of theſe payments, with the indemnities, amounts to 557,000l. If this information be well founded, the indemnities to Sweden will amount to nearly the ſame ſum; we are quite ſure that we have not ſucceeded in the project of ſtarving France; but we ſhall have to pay more than a million ſterling to two powers, only for the folly of having made the attempt. Upwards of 100 Medals, and orders of merit, have lately been diſtributed by the King of Pruſſia among the troops before Warſaw. From the frequency of theſe diſtributions of the cheap defence of the nations, it is not improbable but that their number will by and by exceed thoſe of the French Aſſignats.

A letter from Jamaica ſtates, that not leſs than 60 men have died on board the Swan ſloop of war, in the courſe of three days, on her paſſage from Port au Prince. Seamen were ſo ſcarce, that 30 or 40 guineas had been given for the run from Jamaica to England.

While the public are engaged in discussing the steps to be taken in bringing to trial, the persons confined in the Tower, the justice of the country has for nearly two months been more flagrantly insulted by a label stuck up in the front of a shop, employed for the purpose of circulating the publications of Mr. Reeves and his gang, with an inscription in large letters, &c. yet strange it is this inscription, notwithstanding the notoriety, has not once excited the notice, or alarmed the fears of those panegyrists and guardians of the constitution, who so greatly extol its blessings, so anxiously watch over its purity, and so carefully suppress every publication which might tend to unhinge its principles, or disturb that order of proceedings, by which protection is afforded to all its subjects, and the most impartial justice administered even to the vilest criminals.

A writer in the interest of the alarmists, expresses himself shocked at the freedom of the animadversions which have lately been employed against the King of Prussia; not content, says he, with having degraded Kings to the rank of common men, these levellers seem to wish to insinuate that it is possible for a Monarch in alliance with Great Britain, to be even destitute of common honesty. We have only in reply to this remonstrance to ask, what in ordinary life, would be the character of a man, who breaks his faith and violates his engagements, who deserts the friend he had stipulated to assist, and betrays the neighbour whom he had pledged himself to protect.

What in many cases were not denominated Libels, were by the ancients considered not as calumnies, but matters of public information. Mecenas advised Augustus to stand the test of Libels, and neither suppress nor punish them; and Suetonians tell us that Augustus did not despise them, but took pains to confute them, by correcting whatever was wrong, either in his own conduct, or that of those employed under him.

Plutarch, in the life of Alexander, speaking of the conqueror cutting the Gordian knot, says, that the ancients were very expert in tying knots of such a curious contrivance, that it was impossible for one that is not in the secret to untie them. In the art of tying knots, the modern sovereign and modern ministers seem quite as expert as the ancients, but they do not seem to have the secret of untying them, neither have they always the courage or power to sever them with their swords.

Several public houses at Haerlem have lately been shut up, for entertaining reading societies, this amusement, it is supposed, naturally leads to jacobinism. The institution of any new society is strictly forbidden.

Many of the ships which went out on freight to the conquered islands, are arrived only part loaded, owing to some dispute; which we have no doubt will be explained by the Commander in Chief, when he comes home.

The Priscilla, Jubb; the Mellona, Oliver; the Favonius, Park; the Theasdale and the Navigation, from Archangel, were taken off Shetland on the 19th ult. by two French frigates and a cutter, and carried into Bergen on the 6th instant, with another vessel of Shields, and three others of Whitehaven.

The Fortitude, Martin, and the Oak, Fisher, both of Yarmouth, are taken and carried into Rochfort.

The Lord Dorchester, Eagley, from Halifax, is arrived at St. Maloes, where the Capt. and crew are seized and imprisoned.

Money has proverbially been said to constitute the sinews of war. Such indeed is the opinion which Ministers have of its influence, that they conceive it alone adequate to every military purpose—to invigorate imbecility, to counteract disappointment, to repair miscarriage, and inspire courage, confidence and success. By the salutary application of money, they trust that they shall be able to give efficacy to the feeble efforts of the King of Sardinia, consistency to the wavering Counsels and uncertain operations of the Prussian Monarch, and fresh energy and valour to the exhausted and dispirited troops of the Emperor.

The present, we are told by Ministers, is a war for the preservation of property. If such be the case, the means by which is is carried on seem but little calculated to secure the object in view: for what with the little success of our past operations, and what with the enormous and encreasing expence with which every failure has been attended to the country, the only prospect we can have of peace, is, when the national property shall be so much exhausted as no longer to afford the means of continuing the contest.

If this country derive no other advantage from its allies, it might at least be taught by their conduct a lesson of prudence. While some of them evidently shew that we are indebted for their half co-operattton only to the subsidy which is its price, others prudently abstain from taking any active part in the contest, and are content to demonstrate their zeal in a way that costs them nothing. Thus, while the King of Prussia receives a subsidy, and the Emperor stipulates for pecuniary assistance from this country, the Empress of Russia contributes to the common cause by promises of assistance, which she never means to fulfil; and the court of Spain, by ordering processions to be made, and offering up prayers for its success. Such are our allies; and it might puzzle even a debating society to determine whether we derive most advantage from the expensive co-operation of the former, or the inactive zeal of the latter,

It is said that Tippoo Sultaun has, in the most liberal manner, made government an offer of a large proportion of bullocks, together with as many of his cavalry as might be deemed acceptable during the present war with the French.

During the time Tippoo's two sons were at Madras as hostages, their portraits were drawn in the best manner and sent to Tippoo, with which he was highly delighted.

On Monday next a Council wil be held at Windsor Lodge, at which Lord Southampton will attend, when he will receive his final instructions on the demand of the Princess of Brunswick in marriage to the Prince of Wales.

The mortality among the British troops in the West-Indies is great beyond conception. By letters received yesterday from that quarter, we learn, that of seventeen officers assembled on a General Court Martial, at Martinico, to try Sir Charles Gordon, nine of the number died before they could finish the trial, which obliged the court to be dissolved. The victims to the contagion are so numerous, that there are scarcely men enough to bury the dead, and they are covered so thinly with the earth, that the centinels are known to have dropped dead on their posts; they have been so overcome with the putrid effluvia.

At St Domingo no less than thirty four officers died in the month of July last.

A fatal epidemic fever rages in Harwich camp. Tuesday evening Mr. Atkins, of the Band belonging to the Bedfordshire militia, was buried with military ceremonies. He was taken ill only on Saturday evening last.

The camp hospital is full of sick men, and every day produces a return of deaths.

The trials of those imprisoned for supposed treasonable practices, it is now determined, shall commence on the fourth of October, by special commission, to which day the sessions of the Old Baily is adjourned.

The object of Earl Spencer's embassy to Vienna is not yet definitively settled, as asserted in most of the foreign Journals; but we may expect news from that quarter in about nine days.

The last intelligence received by government from the East Indies, is said to contain information, that instructions left by the Marquis of Cornwallis, for the settlement of the company's army, having been carried into execution by Mr. John Shore, had produced much clamour. Meetings of the company's officers have been held, and a committee appointed for conducting their cause.

A printer in Calcutta, who had published in his paper the proceedings of this meeting, was taken up by an order from the Governor-general, and was detained for some time in prison, nay, he was threatened with trial for sedition, but to such a height had the clamour extended, that he was enlarged without trial, and the officers have a printing apparatus of their own, for the publication of their papers.

The Spanish court considers the reduction of Collioure in the same point of view as the rapid submission of the Eastern Pyrennees—that is to say, as the effect of treason. In consequence, the twelve principal officers who signed the address to the Governor, begging him to capitulate, have been condemned to serve two years as common soldiers in the African Presidencies; at the same time leaving them the choice of demanding a council of war: the sentence of which would be immediately executed without mitigation or pardon.

The inhabitants of the Dutchy of Wertemberg and the circle of Swabia, have declared, that they will zealously defend their own countries, but will not send a man to support the war against France. The Duke of Wertemberg, it is added, is by no means averse to the proposals of the Emperor, but the states are decidedly against taking any part in the war.

Policies were on Thursday done at Lloyd's, at five per cent. to insure the safety of Amsterdam for a month.

It appears that all the male inhabitants of Bilboa are forbid to leave the place, on pain of death, but the women and children are quitting the place in great numbers.

Saturday last the brig Molly, Capt. Morgan, arrived here from London; by him we have further advices to the 4th of October, viz.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Sept. 22.

IT is unfortunate, but too true, that the Austrians have experienced a defeat on the river Ourte. There is constantly passing here, baggage coming from the country of Limbourg. The whole of the left wing of the Austrian army has been cut to pieces.

General Latour arrived on the 18th at 7 in the evening, at Herve, and at ten the Camp from the Chartreuse Convent at Liege began moving, and the troops encamped near Herve.

On the 19th, this army established themselves between Herve and Battice, but in the night abandoned again their position, and retreated. The victorious French followed their enemies close to their heels.

On the 20th, and yesterday, we heard a formidable cannonading, and a large fire was seen from our high towers.

Maestricht is completely invested by the French. The Austrians are said to have thrown seven battalions of troops into it, before they abandoned it.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 2.

This day arrived in this town, and were immediately embarked on board transports, the 17th, 31st, 34th, and 81st regiments of foot, destined for the West-Indies. The Trusty, of 50 guns, is to convoy them: the Marlborough, of 74 guns, goes to a certain latitude, and it is supposed they will be seen safe out of the channel by Admiral Caldwell, with nine sail of the line from the Grand Fleet.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Letters by last mail received from Holland mention, that at Rotterdam every thing is in motion. The inhabitants are all packing up their valuables, and preparing to leave the town on the first near approach of the enemy, which there is now no adequate force in that quarter to prevent.

It is with a degree of emotion, which it is impossible for us to describe, but in which we are certain that every loyal subject and good man will strongly participate, that we communicate to the public the existence of a PLOT for the assassination of our most gracious and excellent King. The particulars of this alarming and attrocious design, it would be improper at present fully to disclose; but upon a point on which the public interest will naturally be so much and deeply excited, the people have a right to expect some satisfactory information.

Yesterday the privy council sat in their chamber at Whitehall, to examine two persons who were apprehended upon suspicion of being materially concerned in this plot. The council met early in the forenoon, and sat till four o'clock. The persons examined were of the names of William Higgins, and John Pierce Lemaitre. The former in the service of a chymist and apothecary in Fleet market, and the latter from the Island of Jersey.

As far as they have yet been discovered, the circumstances appear to have been as follows: Those persons had, in conjunction, and instigated by motives which it is impossible to comprehend, formed the diabolical resolution of attempting the life of the King. This horrid attempt was to be carried into execution at the Theatre, and in a manner entirely of their device. Other accounts state it to have been intended to be carried into execution at Windsor; but the former we believe to be the more correct account.

The British nation will hear with equal horror and amazement, that a poisoned arrow was to be aimed at the breast of our beloved and amiable Monarch. This was to be directed from the Pit, through an air machine of a particular construction, while a riot was to have been raised, which would, of course, have attracted the general attention of the audience. Who was to have been the immediate agent in this business we do not know—but Higgins was to have supplied the poison.

This dreadful business first came to light by means of the mechanic employed to make the arrow, which was to be of a construction which excited his surprise, and (very fortunately) his doubts. These he very naturally communicated to a person, whose zeal and activity has ever been conspicuous in the support and execution of the laws, and by the vigilance and address of Mr. Townsend and others of the Bow-street office, the two parties, who underwent examination yesterday, were secured, the one on Friday night, and the other on Saturday.

Warrants were yesterday out against some other persons, whom we deem it improper to name, and who, we sincerely hope, if they are in the smallest degree implicated in this horrid plot, will meet with the most exemplary punishment provided by law.

The Privy Council yesterday was attended by Mr. Pitt, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Portland, Lord Grenville, Lord Hawkesbury, Lord Mansfield, and many other of the Privy Councillors.

It is reasonably to be supposed that those individuals already in custody, are the mere agents of greater power and deeper design. We trust to the tried vigilance and judgment of our Ministers, to unravel the whole dark and atrocious business.

October 2.

Yesterday at noon a council was held at the Duke of Portland's office, when Smith, Higgins, and Le Maitre, were re-examined on the charge of conspiracy against the life of his majesty. The council broke up at five o'clock, when they were remanded to different prisons, and to-morrow are to be re-examined before the council, which will meet at three o'clock.

Mr. Mortimer, the gunsmith, attended the privy council on Tuesday, to give his opinion upon the instrument. He was asked whether he tho't it calculated to produce the intended horrible effect? He saw no reason to think the instrument could fail,

The dart, he said, was one of the most artful pieces of workmanship he had ever seen, but was not quite perfect; and he conceived the form of it was taken from a description in the Encyclopœdia. The manner of it being used must have been by the dart's being thrown from a person above the level, otherwise the liquid poison could not have taken effect; but when it had once hit in a slanting direction, it was fatal. The barbs go into the head of the arrow, in its progress, thro' any substance, and fly open when the weapon is lodged. At the time they do so, the poison circulates thro' a tube to the point, is absorbed by the flesh, and the head of the arrow remains immoveable.

The tube through which it has to pass, is about two feet in length, and made of brass, seemingly designed to be attached to a walking stick. There are contrivances to discharge the dart, all constructed in the perfection of fiend-like malice.

Beck, the sadler, who got out of the way when the warrant against him was issued, is now in custody.

October 3.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE LIFE OF THE KING.

To the particulars of this infernal plot, given in our paper of yesterday, we have but little to add: The number of persons accused of being concerned in it is only four, the whole of whom are now in custody.

The time is not far distant when the mysteries of this business will be unfolded to the view of the world, and when it will be proved, whether, in this instance, human nature has been debased by such a flagitious design against the sacred life of one of the most brilliant ornaments of GOD's creation, and the pride of a civilized country, happy in being governed by such a pattern of every thing good and virtuous.

JOHN SMITH, Bookseller, of Portugal-street, Lincoln's inn fields, was taken into custody on Sunday night, charged with being a principal in the conspiracy, and was yesterday examined before the Privy Council, as were also those apprehended on Saturday night, as stated in our last; all of whom were remanded to prison, and ordered to be brought up again this day at eleven o'clock.

The name of the person who has turned approver, is UPTON, by trade a Watchmaker. He yesterday laid before his Majesty's Ministers a model of the dreadful instruument with which the mediated murder was to have been effected.

The following is a list of the Conspirators;

LA MAITRE,
HIGGINS,
SMITH,
UPTON, approver, and, as it appears, never seriously involved in the plot.

October 3.

Yesterday afternoon three messengers and two mails reached town from Holland. The messengers were Messrs. Hunter, Caviza and Major. The latter, who came last from the army, left it on the 26th. His Royal Highness the Duke of York had changed his ground. No action had taken place.

Maestricht and Bois le Duc are both invested.

NEWBURY-PORT, Nov. 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who took passage in the ship Mary, Edmund Wingate, master, dated Wycomico, (river Patowmac) October 26, 1794.

"We had an agreeable passage of 9 days to this place. We took a pilot on board at Cape Henry, and about three hours after, the ship struck on the middle grounds, where she continued about 30 hours.

"We lighted her by throwing overboard Hay and Lumber, but the ship leaked so fast, being strained with a heavy sea, that both pumps could not keep her free. When we had got her off the shoal, she had near five feet water in her hold, but by our exertions in making sail, and standing up the bay, we were in hopes that two men at the pumps could free her.

At 8 o'clock in the evening we discovered the ship to be on fire, which obliged us to take to the boat, without even taking one article of cloathing.

"The fire originated in the hold, where was a quantity of unslackened lime, which caused the disaster, and the ship and cargo were entirely destroyed.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PAPER-MILL, GRIST-MILL, and PIECE of LAND, containing 6 acres, situate in Upper Darby township, Delaware county: The Paper-Mill is 105 feet long, by 30 feet wide, containing two vats, three engines, four presses, a sizing furnace and press, &c. &c. and is in good order, having been lately thoroughly repaired. The Grist-Mill is adjoining the Paper-Mill, and is 46 feet long by 26 feet wide, has two pair of stones, one of which are the best burrs. These Mills are on an excellent stream of water, having 14 feet head and fall. There are also on the premises, five Dwelling Houses, for the accommodation of workmen, &c. two of which are stone, a barn 30 feet square and two stories high, the lower story of stone, and fitted for stabling; about 56 apple trees, 14 pear trees, and sundry other fruit trees, in a thriving condition. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, on the premises.

MORRIS TRUMAN.

Eleventh Mo. 20, 1794.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

For TERM of LIFE,

A NEGRO MAN, named ELAM, commonly called AM, 23 years of age; he is a stout able man, and understands all kinds of farming business, an excellent hand with a team, and would suit for iron-works; he now lives in Evesham township, Burlington county, near Job Lippincott's tavern; he belongs to, and is the property of the subscriber, living in said township. Any person inclining to purchase said Negro, may apply to

JOSEPH BROWNING.

N. B. All persons are forbid to hire, trust, or harbour said Negro, at their peril, except by leave from his Master. Nov. 30, 1794.

STOP THIEF.

A Certain WILLIAM HILL, a laborer, absconded last night from the subscriber, in Ridley township, Delaware county, and stole a number of men's and women's wearing apparel, viz. a camblet gown, red and green, one striped do. blue and white linen, one linsey petticoat, striped red, blue, and white, one half worn great coat, of a drab colour, with wooden buttons, one pair new olive-green tow trowsers, one white coarse pillow case, one pair blue ribbed stockings, &c. William Hill, as he calls himself, says he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, fresh complexion, black hair, and stoop shouldered; had on, a white osnaburg frock, red jacket without sleeves, new blue cloth trowsers, and a half worn hat. Whoever will apprehend said villain, so that he may be brought to justice, and the articles stolen recovered, shall have FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and reasonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN PYLE.

December 1, 1794.

Philadelphia, Dec. 3.
By Yesterday's Mail.

BALTIMORE, November 28.

A gentleman of respectability, of this town, passenger in the ship Richmond, 44 days from Liverpool to Norfolk, arrived yesterday in town; and besides the following information, kindly presented the printers of this gazette with the London Chronicle, from the 7th to the 9th of October, from which they have extracted as much as time and the limits of their paper would permit.

——The information alluded to, as given by this gentleman, is, that some time previous to his leaving London, (which was the 10th ult.) he had been in Holland, and that from his own observations on the desperate situation of affairs in that country, he entertains not the least doubt of its being entirely in the possession of the French. He also informs, that Mr. Jay had sent important dispatches by the Pigou, which were of the most agreeable complexion—and that the aspect of affairs at St. James portended he most amicable adjustment of all differences between this country and Great-Britain.

BOMMEL, September 27.

The French who have advanced into the mayoralty of Bois-le-Duc, have taken the Orten-Scham, and erected batteries opposite the village of Hedel, from which they have fired upon the fort of Crevecœur, which was warmly answered by the fort. They also fired upon the village of Hedel, from the opposite side of the Maese, and have set fire to some of the houses.

The transportation of cannon from hence to the Maese continuies still, we hope to be able to repulse the enemy.

Towards the redoubt of St. Andries and Rossem, the French appear daily; and we could this day from the steeple of the great church, see the firing against Crevecœur.

On the 28th the French had not yet passed the Maese.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, September 28.

The English and Hessian troops in garrison here, have received orders to leave this town, and march directly to Guelderland, to reinforce the army of the duke of York. These troops are to be reinforced by Dutch troops from different parts of Flanders.

LONDON, October 6.

Yesterday several persons of distinction arrived in town from Holland. Great numbers of families were on the eve of embarking for this country as an asylum.

Mr. Hailes, the British minister at Copenhagen, is, it is said, coming home.

The Empress of Russia has given orders to a squadron of frigates, to block up the harbors of Liebau and Winden.

The defeat of Gen. Clairfayt's army on the Maese, appears to have been one of the most decided nature; and will, it is much to be feared, oblige the combined forces to leave the whole country on this side of the Rhine exposed to the enemy, who, according to the advices brought by the last mail, have already taken Havelo, Malmedy, Spaa, and Aix-la-Chapelle.

Gen. Clairfayt is now at Cologne, against which the enemy are said to be advancing in great force, on the near approach of whom it is thought he will pass the Rhine; not judging it prudent to risk another engagement in the present reduced state of his army, with such an immense superiority of force as is opposed to him.

Sunday evening Mr. Scott, (a third messenger in the course of 24 hours) arrived at Mr. Dundas's office, with dispatches from his Royal Highness the Duke of York. He left the army on Thursday last. As he came off at an hour's notice, he brought only private dispatches for government; but we understand that his Royal Highness had made a movement to join General Clairfayt, with the intention of raising the siege of Maestricht.

It is with concern that we have to state, that on the 28th ult. the fortress of Crevecœur, which commands the passage of the Maese to the Bommel, was taken possession of by the enemy. It was given up either from the cowardice or treachery of the Commandant, who is now under arrest, and will be tried by a Court Martial.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Sept. 30.

"This day we received the very unpleasing intelligence that the garrison of Crevecœur had capitulated, on the same terms that were granted to the garrison of Valenciennes. The garrison of Bommel, according to letters from Leerdam, has orders to evacuate that place, and to pass the Waal, to cover the province of Utrecht. Fort Isabella, and the other forts near Bois-le-Duc being taken, it is not expected that that place will be able to hold out long. Our alarms increase as the enemy advance; every moment we may now expect the greatest disasters, both from the approach of the enemy and from internal dissentions."

The Stadtholder has gone in person to the Bommel to take the necessary measures for preventing the enemy from crossing the Maese.

We are assured, that the fortress of Crevecœur has been re-taken by storm on the 30th ult. by the Hessian and Dutch troops stationed on the Isle of Bommel. This fact rests upon the best authority from the Hague, and is generally believed by the Dutch government.

October 7.

The accounts from the continent afford little reason to believe that Holland can be protected. Both the Austrian and the British armies are obliged to retreat, and leave the United States to their own means of defence. In the mean time the French are advancing, and meet with little opposition from the fortresses garrisoned by Dutch troops. It was yesterday reported that they had advanced to and taken possession of Utrecht, between which and Amsterdam there is nothing to oppose them.

General Clairfayt's head quarters were by the last accounts at Juliers; but there is too much reason to fear that this general and his army will also find it expedient to cross the Rhine, leaving the lower part of Germany, as well as Holland, exposed to the enemy.

Great consternation naturally prevails in Holland; and we are sorry to add, that a spirit of disaffection to their present government seems too prevalent among the Dutch.

It is said that preparations are making for the departure of the Stadtholder of the United Provinces for this country, and that part of his effects have have already been sent off.

October 9. The Dutch mail due on Monday, not being arrived when this paper was put to press, makes it impossible to determine any thing respecting different rumors that have been circulated, of riots in Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and the neighbourhood; of the Stadtholder, and his family being busily employed in making preparations to come to England, his enemies being so numerous and becoming so powerful as to threaten the entire overthrow of the present Dutch government; of Utrecht being taken by the French; and many other reports, partly originating in the views and wishes of those who give them currency.

Watt and Downie, the persons under sentence of death for high treason at Edinburgh, are to be executed on the Castle hill, north side of the Castle Gate, in that city on Wednesday next.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1.

At a Meeting at Hunter's Hotel, on the 27th ult. by adjournment.

JOHN STAGG, in the Chair.

The proceedings of the meeting held at this place on the 14th ult. were read.—On motion, Resolved unanimously—That the nomination of EDWARD LIVINGSTON, as a Member of Congress be concurred in, and, that we will support him, with our votes and interest, and recommend him to our fellow-citizens, as an able and patriotic citizen, a friend to liberty and the rights of man.

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned until Thursday evening next, at 6 o'clock, to be then held at this place; at which time all the friends of the above nomination, are earnestly desired to give punctual attendance.

Resolved, That these Resolutions, signed by the Cairman, be handed to the respective Printers in this city, with a request to publish them daily, until the next ensuing election.

JOHN STAGG, Chairman.

Last Saturday, at 12 o'clock, the House of Representatives of the United States, waited on the President with the following Address:

SIR,

THE House of Representatives, calling to mind the blessings enjoyed by the people of the United States, and especially the happiness of living under constitutions and laws, which rest on their authority alone, could not learn, with other emotions than those which you have expressed, that any part of our fellow citizens should have shewn themselves capable of an insurrection; and we learn, with the greatest concern, that any misrepresentations, whatever, of the government and its proceedings, either by individuals, or combinations of men, should have been made, and so far credited, as to foment the flagrant outrage, which has been committed on the laws.

We feel, with you, the deepest regret, at so painful an occurrence in the annals of our country. As men, regardful of the tender interests of humanity, we look with grief at scenes which might have stained our land with civil blood. As lovers of public order, we lament that it has suffered so flagrant a violation: As zealous friends of Republican Government, we deplore every occasion which, in the hands of its enemies, may be turned into a calumny against it.

This aspect of the crisis, however, is happily not the only one which it presents. There is another, which yields all the consolations which you have drawn from it. It has demonstrated to the candid world, as well as to the American people themselves, that the great body of them, every where, are equally attached to the luminous and vital principle of our constitution, which enjoins, that the will of the majority shall prevail: That they understand the indissoluble union between true liberty and regular government: That they feel their duties no less than they are watchful over their rights: That they will be as ready at all times to crush licentiousness, as they have been to defeat usurpation.—In a word, that they are capable of carrying into execution that noble plan of self-government, which they have chosen as the guarantee of their own happiness, and the asylum for that of all from every clime, who may wish to unite their destiny with ours.

These are the just inferences flowing from the promptitude with which the summons to the standard of the Laws has been obeyed; and from the sentiments which have been witnessed in every description of Citizens, in every quarter of the Union. The spectacle, therefore, when viewed in its true light, may well be affirmed to display, in equal lustre, the virtues of the American character, and the value of Republican Government. All must particulary acknowledge and applaud the patriotism of that portion of Citizens, who have freely sacrificed every thing, less dear than the love of their country, to the meritorious task of defending its happiness.

In the part which you yourself have borne through this delicate and distressing period, we trace the additional proofs it has afforded of your solicitude for the public good. Your laudable and successful endeavours to render lenity in executing the laws conducive to their real energy, and to convert tumult into order, without the effusion of blood, form a particular title to the confidence and praise of your constituents. In all that may be found necessary, on our part, to complete this benevolent purpose, and to secure the ministers and friends of the laws against the remains of danger, our due co-operation will be afforded.

The other subjects which you have recommended, or communicated, and of which several are peculiarly interesting, will all receive the attention which they demand. We are deeply impressed with the importance of an effectual organization of the militia.

We rejoice at the intelligence of the advance and success of the army under the command of General WAYNE;—whether we regard it as a proof of the perseverance, prowess and superiority of our troops, or as a happy presage to our military operations against the hostile Indians, and as a probable prelude to the establishment of a lasting peace, upon terms of candour, equity and good neighbourhood,—we receive it with the greater pleasure, as it increases the probability of sooner restoring a part of the public resources to the desirable object of reducing the public debt.

We shall on this, as on all occasions, be disposed to adopt any measure which may advance the safety and prosperity of our country.

In nothing can we more cordially unite with you, than in imploring the Supreme Ruler of Nations to multiply his blessings on the United States—to guard our free and happy Constitution against every machination and danger—and to make it the best source of public happiness, by verifying its character of being the best safe-guard of human rights.

To which the President answered:

GENTLEMEN,

I anticipated with confidence, the concurrence of the House of Representatives, in the regret produced by the insurrection. Every effort ought to be used to discountenance what has contributed to foment it; and thus discourage a repetition of like attempts. For, notwithstanding the consolations which may be drawn from the issue of this event, it is far better that the artful approaches to such a situation of things should be checked by the vigilant and duly admonished patriotism of our fellow citizens, than that the evil should encrease untill it becomes necessary to crush it by the strength of their arm.

I am happy that the part which I have myself borne on this occasion, receives the approbation of your House. For the discharge of a constitutional duty, it is a sufficient reward to me to be assured that you will unite in consummating what remains to be done.

I feel, also, great satisfaction in learning that the other subjects which I have communicated, or recommended, will meet with due attention; that you are deeply impressed with the importance of an effectual organization of the Militia; and that the advance and success of the army under the command of Gen. WAYNE, is regarded by you, no less than myself, as a proof of the perseverance, prowess, and superiority of our troops.

G. WASHINGTON.

The Gentlemen composing the FIRST CITY TROOP of HORSE, desirous of evidencing a sincere regret for the loss of their much lamented friend and companion, MR. MEREDITH CLYMER, who unfortunately died on the late expedition, have agreed to wear a crape for thirty days, in commemoration of his services, and of the patriotic principles which distinguished his character.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 27.

"This court will pay for the cargoes unjustly condemned, will open the West Indies to single decked vessels of a certain tonnage, and they wish to make the western posts neutral ground.

"They mean, as soon as possible, to have the business concluded, in order to have it known in America before the meeting of Congress.

"Five guineas per cent. is giving on tobacco at Rotterdam, for one month. Stocks falling—3 per cents at 64 to-day."

Received by the ship Lydia from Cadiz.

Copy of a letter received at Cadiz, Sept. 27, 1794, from Mr. James Simpson, Vice Consul at Gibraltar, to Mr. Joseph M. Isnardi, Consul at Cadiz for the United States of America.

Gibraltar, Sept. 15, 1794.

Mr. J. M. Isnardi.

Sir Muley Soliman, one of the chief Emperors of Morocco, having several of his ship-rigg'd cruizers at sea, and it being very uncertain what orders the commanders may have, I run you this by an express, to request you will immediately call to the masters of all vessels of the United States in your way, and tell them it is my opinion they ought to be extremely careful to avoid speaking those cruizers.

I may be able in a few days to speak with more precision on this subject, when I will again communicate to you what I may further learn concerning their particular determination. In the mean time I beg to enforce what I have said above. Yours, &c.

JAMES SIMPSON.

Mr. Duff, the English consul, received a letter by the same express, which mentioned that the cruizers were certainly out upon a cruize, and had taken a Ragusa brig, and their intention was to make prizes of all nations that have not consuls at Tangiers and Salee.

From the Log-Book of the ship Lydia, Capt. G. M. Greenough.

Left Cadiz the 27th September. Came out in company with the English and Dutch Mediterranean fleet, consisting of eighty sail of merchantmen, under convoy of the Argo 64, Gorgon 44, one frigate and a sloop of war, which we kept company with three days, supposing neither the Algerines nor Moors could pick out an American in so large a fleet. They having a head wind, we parted with them off Cape St. Vincents, and made the best of our way on.

Oct. 4. lat. 34 50, north, long. 17 40, west, spoke a Spanish fleet of 15 sail of merchantmen, and one ship of the line, from Bonasira bound to Cadiz.

By the brig Alexander, Capt. Horton, in 18 days from St. Thomas, we learn that the French have retaken the town and fort of Basseterre, in Guadaloupe. It appears that upon the arrival of the Republicans before that place the British offered to capitulate, upon terms which were refused,—the fort was taken by storm, and numbers of the aristocratic French were put to death. This intelligence was brought by a vessel from Guadaloupe that arrived at St. Thomas the day before the Alexander sailed.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Nov. 25.

"I saw the Captain of a sloop that left Bermuda the 5th inst. he says that the new Governor had arrived in an American ship from London, and seemed determined to put an end to the depredations on American vessels."

Capt. Johnston, of the ship Adriana, 27 days from Jamaica, five days ago, was boarded by 3 French sixty-four's armed en flute, off the Chesapeak, full of men, who informed him, they were 30 days from Brest; they also informed him that the French army had got possession of Rotterdam and was in every other quarter victorious, and that a separate division of the French army had besieged Amsterdam.

That they informed him they sailed from Brest in company with a fleet, who had 20,000 troops on board for the West-Indies; he was detained twelve hours with them, and used politely. Some French officers on board the Adriana, taken prisoners in the West-Indies, shipped themselves on board the French ships.

By the Brig Peggy, Capt. Lawrence from Lisbon, we are informed that Bilboa was in possession of the French.

Capt. Lawrence, saw 4 days ago, about 60 leagues from the Hook, the Snow Harmony, of Philadelphia, deserted by the crew, and eight feet water in the hold, her cables, sails, running rigging and stores were taken away.

*** A considerable number of the Inhabitants of the Lower Election District of Montgomery county, containing thirteen Townships, being very inconvenient to the present Place of Election, a meeting of said Townships is therefore proposed to be held at the Spring-House Tavern, in Gwynedd Township, on Saturday, the 20th instant, to consider of the Division of said Election District.

December 1, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of LEONARD STONEBURNER, late of Germantown township, Philadelphia county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, duly authenticated, to

SARAH PARIS, HESTER WOODROW, ANN STONEBURNER, } Administratrixes.
WILLIAM RUSH, Administrator.

December 3. 1794. ¶

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, situate in Goshen township, Chester county, two miles from West-Chester, on the main road to Philadelphia, containing nearly 80 acres, 30 of which are woodland, of the best quality, 20 acres under clover, and the remainder good pasture land: There are on said Plantation, a stone dwelling house 50 feet front, cellared under, a well of good water near the door, barn, stable, stone spring-house, and out-houses, all in good repair, a large paled garden, a bearing orchard, a number of pear and cherry trees of different kinds, the situation pleasant and healthy.

A PLANTATION in East-Whiteland township, Chester county, half a mile south of the White Horse tavern, on the Lancaster road, containing 96 acres; thereon are, a two story log house and stables, a spring of good water near the door, one half woodland, well timbered, the remainder good plow-land; the turnpike road is within a few perches of the house; both places are well situated for any kind of public business. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the first mentioned Plantation. JOHN RETTEW.

November 29, 1794. *

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living 9 miles above Lancaster town, state of Pennsylvania, and two from Dysert's, formerly known by Scott's tavern, on the 11th of September last, a Negro WOMAN, named Rose, not very black, much pitted with the small-pox, has lost one of her upper fore teeth, about 33 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and stout built; she took with her, a dark coloured linsey short gown and petticoat, and a high crowned wool hat, but it is thought she has been supplied with other cloaths, together with a pass. Whoever takes up said Wench, and secures her in any jail, so that her mistress may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

ELEANOR MOORE.

N. B. Said Wench has been dissatisfied with her place for some time past, if she returns, she shall have the liberty to choose a master.

November 29, 1794. 6w *

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY the 18th of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of LEWIS STANERT, deceaſed,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, whereon ſaid deceaſed lately dwelt, ſituate in upper Dublin townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, 16 miles from the city, and 2 from the Spring-Houſe tavern, containing 80 acres, 30 of which are excellent timber land, 13 of watered meadow, and the reſt arable, and in the higheſt cultivation; on which is erected a water griſt-mill, 53 by 25 feet, with 2 pair of ſtones, one of which is a burr, fitted for grinding merchantable flour, and on a good ſtream of water; ſaid mill is extraordinarily well ſituated for a ſupply of wheat, and a run of country cuſtom; there are other improvements on the premiſes, viz. a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe and kitchen, a well of water near the door, a ſmoke-houſe, a large ſtone barn and ſtabling, a large apple orchard in full prime; the title is indiſputable. Attendance will be given, and conditions of ſale made known, by

JOHN STANERT, }
LEWIS STANERT, } Executors.
ROBERT LOLLER, }

November 22, 1794. *

N. B. The whole of the aboveſaid premiſes will be either ſold together, or in two ſeperate lots, the mill on one lot, and the other buildings on the other, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the ſame before the day of ſale, may apply to LEWIS STANERT, living on the premiſes.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of MARY KIRK, late of Moreland townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, the 15th day of the Twelfth month next, a PLANTATION, ſituate in Moreland aforeſaid, about 2 miles and a half from the Crooked Billet, and joining the county line, whereon Nathaniel Samms now dwells, containing about 85 acres, with a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, and three rooms on a floor, a ſtone milk houſe, with a ſpring of good water, a barn, and good bearing orchard, and a large proportion of woodland and meadow, the whole well watered, a never failing ſtream of water running through the meadow. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid, by

ISAAC WALTON, }
DANIEL LONGSTRETH, } Executors.

The Sale to begin at one o'clock.

Eleventh Month 22, 1794. *

FOR SALE,

A LARGE and convenient Merchant and Grift MILL, all in good repair for manufacturing wheat or Indian corn, ſituate on Penepack creek, in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, within 16 miles of the city, and one and a half from the old York road, together with a large and convenient ſtone houſe, a good barn and ſtables, with 60 acres of good land, well proportioned with meadow, arable, and woodland, on which are two good bearing orchards of grafted fruit. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale by applying to ARTHUR WATTS or JOSEPH LONGSTRETH, in Bucks county, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

† JOSIAH HART.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 29th of October, a light Brown MARE, about 14 hands 3 inches high, trots and paces, has a pretty large ſtar in her forehead, one white hind foot, 4 years old laſt ſpring, has a dark brown ſpot on her right buttock, near the bigneſs of a hand, and lately ſhod before with new ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and gives information, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and if returned to the owner, the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JONATHAN JONES, Innkeeper.

Lower Mount-Bethel townſhip, Northampton county, Nov. 17, 1794. *

WAS Left at the ſign of the General Wolfe, on the Lancaſter road, on the 27th of September laſt, a Black COW, about ſix years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold in 15 days from this date, to pay the expence of her keeping.

JOHN CRUTCHER.

Weſt Caln, Nov. 18, 1794. *

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, on or about the 8th of Auguſt laſt, Four SHEEP. The owner is deſired to come without delay, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold agreeable to law, to defray expences, by

ELISHA GREEN.

Williſtown, Cheſter County. †

Roxborough, Nov. 13, 1794.

CAME to the dwelling place of the ſubſcriber, on the Ridge road, a BULL and a COW; the Bull being large, and of a light brown colour, both of his hind feet are a little white, and he has a white ſpot in his forehead. The Cow is red, has a white face, and both her hind feet, and the lower part of her tail, are white. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

* NATHAN LEVERING.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the night of Thurſday, the 13th inſtant, an Apprentice BOY, named BENJAMIN FEURT, by trade a Taylor, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, very ſmart at his buſineſs, has dark brown hair, tied; had on and took with him, a dark olive coloured coating ſurtout, a new grey mixture coat, new caſſimer plaid waiſtcoat, ſcarlet ground nankeen breeches, and white ribbed ſtockings, ſhoes tied with black ribbands; alſo took with him, a ſcarlet waiſtcoat, two ſhirts ruffled at the boſom, a pair of cotton ſtriped trowſers, and a round hat about half worn. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above Boy, ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

BENJAMIN MARROT,

No. 76, Arch ſtreet, ſouth.

N. B. He ſtole his Indentures from his Maſter, by which he may endeavour to paſs as a free man. ¶ Nov. 17, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, containing upwards of 200 acres, the whole in good repair, and well laid in clover, ſituate in Radnor townſhip, Delaware county, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the turnpike road: there are on ſaid premiſes, a good ſtone houſe, barn and ſpring-houſe, and two ſmall tenements, with a good quantity of woodland, orchard and meadow; being convenient to ſeveral mills and houſes of worſhip; the ſoil is good, and natural to either graſs or grain; in a healthy part of the county. The terms may be known, and the premiſes ſhewn, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the ſame. BENJAMIN DAVIS.

11th Mo. 17, 1794. *

By THOMAS HENDERSON, VICE-PRESIDENT,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been officially communicated to me, that Mr. FAUCHET, Miniſter of the French Republic, apprehends, from circumſtances which have been experienced, that unleſs prompt and deciſive meaſures are adopted in the ſeveral ports in the United States, with regard to veſſels hoſtile to the French nation and bringing in French prizes, the 17th article of the treaty of commerce between that nation and the United States will become null—which article is expreſſed in the following words: "It ſhall be lawful for the ſhips of war of either party and privateers freely to carry whitherſoever they pleaſe the ſhips and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duty to the officers of the admiralty, or any other judges; nor ſhall ſuch prizes be arreſted or ſeized when they come to and enter the ports of either party; nor ſhall the ſearchers or other officers of thoſe places ſearch the ſame, or make examination concerning the lawfulneſs of ſuch prizes; but they may hoiſt ſail at any time and depart, and carry their prizes to the places expreſſed in their commiſſions, which the commanders of ſuch ſhips of war ſhall be obliged to ſhew: On the contrary, no ſhelter or refuge ſhall be given in their ports to ſuch as ſhall have made prizes of the ſubjects, people or property of either of the parties; but if ſuch ſhall come in, being forced by ſtreſs of weather, or the danger of the ſea, all proper means ſhall be vigorouſly uſed that they go out and retire from thence as ſoon as poſſible." AND WHEREAS, it is the duty and intereſt of this ſtate, as a conſtituent member of the Union, with ſincerity and good faith, to obſerve ſolemn ſtipulations—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of the honourable the Privy Council of this ſtate, to iſſue this proclamation, hereby requiring the citizens of this ſtate carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatſoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene the ſaid article; enjoining all officers, civil and military, according to the duties of their reſpective ſtations, to be vigilant and active in preventing any infraction thereof. AND I DO by theſe preſents further require the officers of the different ports within this ſtate, to report to the executive of the ſtate, from time to time, the conduct of any perſon or perſons who may be guilty of any violation of the injunction aforeſaid, ſhould any ſuch there be.

In teſtimony whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand, and ſeal at arms, at Trenton, the eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four, and of the Independence of the ſaid ſtate the nineteenth.

THO. HENDERSON.

By the Vice-Preſident,
THO. ADAMS, Secretary.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, at Nathan Haye's mill, in Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county,

A handſome dark bay MARE,

About 14½ hands high, has a remarkable ſtar in her forehead, and a white ſpot on the end of her noſe, three white feet, and white hairs on both ſides her back, occaſioned by a hurt from the ſaddle, trots and canters very neat and eaſy, and carries well, ſhews the blood, as to conſider her of that ſtrain, five years old paſt. Whoever ſecures the Mare and Thief, ſo as he be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his Mare again, ſhall have the above reward, or Sixteen Dollars for the Mare, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

ABISHAI CLARK.

Nov. 4. ¶ 6 w.

WHEREAS ſundry perſons became purchaſers of lands belonging to the Pennſylvania Land Company of London, ſituate in the counties of New-Caſtle and Kent, on Delaware, (now in the State of Delaware) which were ſold at Public Auction, at the City of Philadelphia, in the years 1765, 1770, 1773, and 1775, when the ſaid Purchaſers paid part of the Purchaſe Monies, and entered into articles of agreement with the ſubſcribers, Attornies and Agents for the Truſtees of the ſaid Pennſylvania Land Company, to pay the remainder at certain times, and under certain penalties, as in the ſaid articles of agreement is particularly mentioned: AND whereas many of the ſaid purchaſers, or their heirs and others, who hold the ſaid lands under them, have neglected to comply with the terms of the aforementioned articles of agreement; Therefore, Notice is hereby given to all ſuch defaulters, that unleſs they forthwith come and pay the monies due on their reſpective purchaſes, the ſeveral tracts of lands, by them ſo purchaſed, will be again expoſed to public ſale, agreeably to the terms of the articles of agreement they entered into as aforeſaid.

And all ſuch perſons as may be ſettled on, and hold poſſeſſion of lands belonging to the Company, and have not received a Title from them or their Agents, are hereby informed, that they now have an opportunity of avoiding the trouble and expence of a ſuit at law, by obtaining a legal Title to the lands they ſo hold, on applying to the ſubſcribers, No. 301, High-Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
JOSHUA HOWELL.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1794. *

CAME to the Plantation of Henry Houpt, in Durham townſhip, Bucks County, a Black STRAY HEIFFER, with a White ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY HOUPT.

Nov. 20, 1794 *

STOLEN on the night of the 18th inſtant, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Whiteland, Cheſter county, formerly the Croſs-Keys Tavern, Lancaſter road, a ſmall Black MARE, about 8 years old, about 13 hands high, inclines to pace, has a ſtar in her forehead, has had the ring bone on the fore right foot, alſo the right hind foot is white, has never been docked. Whoever ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo that the owner ſhall get her again, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and reaſonable charges, and THREE POUNDS for the Thief.

FREDERICK FOGLE.

October 21, 1794. *

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Buckingham, Bucks county, a little Bay HORSE, about 14 or 15 years old, and about 14 and a half hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, and a white ſnip on his noſe, his hind feet white. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BETTS.

November 1, 1794. *

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, a NEGROE MAN named JOE, about twenty-two years of age, near ſix feet high, ſtreight made, and has a ſcar under the hair a little above his forehead; had on and took with him, a new drab coloured home made thick cloth coat, with metal buttons, and a jacket of the ſame, with two rows of buttons on the breaſt; breeches of home made jean, and a pair of blue and white ſtriped linen trowſers, thread ſtockings, calf-ſkin ſhoes, and a new high-crown'd wool hat bound with tape. Whoever takes up ſaid negroe, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

ANDREW LOWREY.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry off ſaid Negro, at their peril.

October 8, 1794. * 9w

At Germantown Academy,

Six Miles from Philadelphia,

YOUNG Gentlemen are taught Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German, French, Spaniſh and Italian Languages; alſo, Engliſh Grammar, Geography and Mathematicks, by FREDERICK HERMAN and JAMES CHAMBERS, M. A. and proper Aſſiſtants. Parents and Guardians, who chooſe to intruſt them with the Education of their Sons and Wards, may have an opportunity of Lodging and Boarding them with either of the Maſters; and may depend upon due attention being paid to the morals, health and improvement of the Young Gentlemen, in every branch of uſeful and ornamental Literature.

For the information of ſtrangers, Mr. HERMAN is the eſtabliſhed Miniſter in Germantown; Mr. CHAMBERS, who is lately from England, was ſeveral years Maſter of a Boarding-School in the neighbourhood of London; they live near the Academy, and have at preſent under their care, ſome Foreigners, and the Sons of ſeveral reſpectable Citizens. †

I HEREBY debar all Perſons not to truſt my Wife Chriſtina, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts which ſhe has contracted, or may contract.

DANIEL GUENTHER, Jun.

Glaſgow Forge, Montgomery county, 10th Nov. 1794. ‖

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, No. 51, and by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, No. 87, in Market ſtreet,

(Price 75 Cents)

PRECEDENTS in the OFFICE of a JUSTICE of PEACE: To which is added, a SHORT SYSTEM of CONVEYANCING, in a Method entirely new: With an APPENDIX, containing a Variety of the moſt uſeful Forms.

By COLLINSON READ, Eſquire.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of David Irwin, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to

WILLIAM CLINCHAN.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, above ſix months, will pleaſe to call at his houſe and ſettle their accounts, which will much oblige him.

* W. C.

Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 8, 1794.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

The following real property, viz.

A PLANTATION and TAVERN, in Weſt-Whiteland, Cheſter county, containing 60 acres of land, under good fence, and ſuitably divided, joining lands of James Dunwoody, Samuel Jefferis, and others. There are on ſaid premiſes, 10 acres of watered meadow, 12 of wood land, and 5 of high improved clover. The TAVERN well adopted for buſineſs, and has a good run; being ſituated in the interſection of the Wilmington and Cheſter roads, 3½ miles from Weſt-Cheſter, 5 from Downing's-Town, 26 from Philadelphia, and 1½ from ſeveral limekilns. The houſe, ſheds, barn, ſtables, &c. in good repair, the ſituation pleaſant and healthy.

A Plantation contigious to the above, being formerly part of ſaid tract, containing 130 acres of land, whereon are a good convenient dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out houſes, a ſpring-houſe over a never failing and convenient ſpring of water, 12 acres of watered meadow, 20 of good woodland, and ſeveral fields of well improved clover, nearly the whole of the upland having been well lim'd within 4 years paſt; 450 bearing apple trees of excellent fruit, and good cyder works.

A convenient new two ſtory brick houſe, and lot, ſituate in Gay ſtreet, the lot containing 30 ſquare perches. Indiſputable titles will be made, and moderate payments accepted. For minuter information enquire of Peter Smyth, Philadelphia, Capt. Matthew Henderſon, Norriſtown, Montgomery county, and for terms to the ſubſcriber, in Weſt-Cheſter aforeſaid.

JOHN LOCKHART.

LACHAWANNOCK.

A LARGE body of LAND on this river and its waters, is now for ſale, to SETTLERS ONLY, on moderate terms, and a long credit.

The ſoil is remarkably fertile, and numerous ſtreams of water are interſperſed through the whole country.

The main river flows through one tract of about 30,000 acres, and is, with the exception of one obſtruction, navigable to the Suſquehannah.

Spring-Brook Creek, which, with its branches waters another tract of about 40,000 acres of good land, empties itſelf into the Lachawannock, about 12 miles from the Suſquehannah.

It affords numerous mill-ſeats, and in its courſe creates large bodies of well-watered meadow ground.

The other tracts are interſected by creeks of conſiderable importance.

Several mills are already erected, for the accommodation of the ſettlers.

Roads are cut in different directions, towards the moſt convenient markets.

The county town is not more than 12 miles diſtant from many parts of the ſettlement.

The Suſquehannah affords an eaſy and ſafe navigation to Middleton, from whence the canal to Schuylkill extends the communication to the city.

Another means of connection with Philadelphia, is by the Delaware, from which the diſtance, in ſeveral places, is about 30 miles.

The proprietors, combining their own intereſt with that of the inhabitants, are diſpoſed to erect works of public utility, to open roads, &c. and in every ten mile ſquare, a tract of 100 acres of land is allotted for a ſchool, and 100 acres for the firſt reſident clergyman, of any denomination of chriſtians. For further particulars, apply to

GEORGE EDDY.

Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennſylvania, July 9, 1794.

Letters directed to GEORGE EDDY, at Philadelphia, or this place, will be duly anſwered.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, on the night of the 28th of October laſt, a large Bay HORSE, between 4 and 5 years old, has a dark mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, white hind feet, of a lofty carriage, a natural trotter, is rather light built behind, goes well in gears or under the ſaddle, the hair a little worn off his neck by a yoke. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſhall have the above reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the Horſe, and reaſonable charges paid, on information given where the Horſe may be found, by

MARY KELLE.

Glouceſter county, Nov. 3, 1794. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3360.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1794.

Saturday last his Excellency the Governor met both Houſes of the Legiſlature in the Senate Chamber, and delivered the following

ADDRESS:

Gentlemen of the SENATE, *and*
Gentlemen of the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES,

IT affords me the higheſt ſatisfaction to meet you under circumſtances, which juſtify an aſſurance, that law, order and tranquility, have been reſtored in the weſtern Counties of the State. The criſis which occaſioned the late extraordinary call of the Legiſlature; which menaced the reputation, as well as the peace, of the Community; and which impoſed the neceſſity of reſorting from the judicial, to the military, power; has been reſiſted and overcome, in a manner equally honorable and efficacious. Such, indeed, have been the meaſures purſued, and ſuch has been their ſucceſs, that the ſenſations of indignation and regret, which the inſurrection originally excited, in the mind of every virtuous Citizen, will be fairly exchanged, for the ſenſations of an honeſt pride, and a laudable exultation. That men ſhould be ſo depraved as to ſwerve from the duty, which they owe to ſociety; or ſo ignorant as to abandon the intereſts, which they derive from its protection; may be reckoned among the imperfections of our nature, and will be found among the ſources of public calamity in every age, and in every Country. But the example of an enlightened people, riſing, with zeal and affection, to maintain the conſtitution, which they had eſtabliſhed with freedom and deliberation;—of an inſulted Government ſolicitous to reclaim, rather than to puniſh, its deluded or refractory Citizens;—and of an extenſive Republic poſſeſſing the power to enforce obedience to its laws;—has, for the firſt time, been exhibited to the world, and forms the glorious characteriſtic of the American nation.

At the opening of the laſt ſeſſion, I communicated the circumſtances of riot and outrage, which attended the inſurrection; and the ſteps which had been taken, on the part of the United States, as well as of Pennſylvania, to reſcue the offenders from their deluſion, by the influence of reaſon and truth; or, in the event of an obſtinate perſeverance in a lawleſs courſe, to ſubdue and puniſh them. Actuated by paſſions the moſt intemperate, and ſeduced by hopes the moſt viſionary, the inſurgents ſlighted all the overtures of Government;—falſely conſtruing its benevolence into fear, and its averſion to the uſe of force, into the conſciouſneſs of a defect of power. The pleaſing proſpect, therefore, of reconciling them to their duty by amicable means, could no longer be indulged with ſafety, or juſtice, to the Union; and accordingly, the Preſident directed the Militia, deſtined for the ſuppreſſion of the inſurrection, to repair to the reſpective places of rendezvous. It will be remembered, Gentlemen, that often before this ſummons, I repreſented to the Legiſlature, the imperfect ſtate of our Militia law, and the embarraſſments that were likely to occur, in drafting and organizing any part of the Militia for actual ſervice. The experiment proved the juſtice of my apprehenſions. For, however promptly the orders were iſſued, however explicit in their terms, to obtain a full and immediate compliance with the Preſident's requiſition, doubts of ſucceſs were ſuggeſted in almoſt every return, which I received from the Brigade inſpectors; and, at length, it became manifeſt, that neither the regard which I felt for the honor of the State, nor a perſonal ſolicitude to diſcharge my Federal obligations, could be gratified, by an implicit reliance upon the ordinary proceſs of the law. Under this impreſſion, I determined, in the firſt place, to invite a voluntary enrollment of the Citizens, (a meaſure which appeared, in my judgment, to be ſtrictly conformable to the ſpirit of the proviſion, that authoriſes the drafted Militia to employ ſubſtitutes) and, in the next place, I determined to viſit every County included in the requiſition, for the purpoſe of removing difficulties, in the organization of the ſeveral quotas; of diſpelling any dangerous prejudices that might exiſt, by a faithful communication of the facts and principles connected with the expedition; and of ſtimulating the people to an exemplary exertion in ſupport of that Conſtitution, which every enlightened and honeſt man muſt contemplate, as the palladium of American liberty, and the ſanctuary of human happineſs.

To the expedient of raiſing the quota of Pennſylvania, by voluntary enrollments, the Legiſlature has already given a liberal and efficient ſanction; but I feel myſelf unequal to the taſk of recommending, with adequate energy, to your grateful attention the alacrity, ſpirit and perſeverance of our fellow Citizens, in vindicating the violated authority of the laws. As ſoon as the ſituation of our Country was truly deſcribed and underſtood; the daring and cruel career of the mal-contents; the ſubverſion of the judicial authority; the failure of every conciliatory effort; and the reſulting neceſſity of an appeal to arms; produced, in perfect uniſon with my anticipations, one common ſentiment of reſentment,—one common determination to defend the peace and order of ſociety, againſt the machinations of licentiouſneſs and anarchy. In this patriotic work, the veterans who had atcheived our independence, and eſtabliſhed our Government, were aſſociated with the virtuous youth of the riſing generation, who juſtly thought, that the beſt acknowledgment for the invaluable inheritance prepared for them, muſt be to cheriſh and protect it. The rich and the poor were alike emulous to diſtinguiſh themſelves; ſo that to the ſcene exhibited by their conduct, in which all the advantages of fortune were ſurrendered and forgotten, we are indebted for a practical illuſtration of the equal rights, and equal obligations of the Citizens of the American Republic. The pride of opinion, and even the acrimony of party, yielded likewiſe to the generous enthuſiaſm. Controverſies relating to the impolicy of particular meaſures were no longer ſuſtained; but every claſs and deſcription of citizens impreſſed with this fundamental truth that where there is no law, there can be no liberty, with equal ardor and fidelity combined in the maintenance of the general cauſe. The ſame principles and the ſame practice were diſplayed by the Citizens of our ſiſter States, New-Jerſey, Maryland and Virginia. Advancing, indeed, under the Preſident's requiſition, to aid us, in reſtoring the tranquility of Pennſylvania, they have added another important feature to the tranſaction, by evincing the reality and the energy of our political union, and by furniſhing the moſt endearing proofs of a fraternal attachment, which diſclaims all territorial boundary and diſtinction.

With an army thus conſtituted, of Citizens, who chearfully relinquiſhed all the avocations, indulgences, and emoluments of private life, to aſſert the ſovereignty of the laws, in a remote and rugged Country, at an inclement ſeaſon of the year, there could be no room for doubt or apprehenſion, reſpecting the event. Yet, that the triumph of order might alſo be the triumph of humanity, the number of the troops, with as much wiſdom as benevolence, was made ſo great, (amounting to 15,000 men) as to overawe, in the moſt deſperate and raſh, any diſpoſition for hoſtility and reſiſtance. The approach of this formidable force, accordingly, produced the meditated effects. The ſpirit and celerity with which it was collected, ſoon convinced the Inſurgents, that they had nothing to hope from the inactivity, nor from the countenance, of any part of the community. The friends of Government, reſuming their confidence in its power and diſpoſition to protect them, became vigilant in counteracting the inſtruments of ſedition, and in diſſeminating a knowledge of the duties and intereſts of a free people. The deſire of acquiring information was awakened among honeſt, though deluded, men, by the univerſal abhorrence, which ſtigmatized the inſurrection; and impending danger ſunk into ſubmiſſion, thoſe, whom virtue had ceaſed to controul, and truth was unable to convince. Thus, without the effuſion of blood, without an injury to private property, and without a violation of any perſonal right, has the object of Government been attained:—The Courts of Juſtice being reinſtated in their legitimate authority; the laws of the Union enjoying a free operation; the good Citizen reaping the reward of his ſervices; and the delinquent incurring the puniſhment of his crimes. But amidſt the many remarkable facts, which the hiſtory of this event muſt embrace, none can be more honorable, none will be deemed more pregnant with beneficial conſequences, than thoſe which afford an example of the ſtrict ſubordination of the military, to the civil, power; and by proving the competency of our Militia to enforce obedience to the laws, deſtroy every pretext for the introduction of a ſtanding army.

But conſidering the various probable effects of the calamity which we deplore, the ſources of conſolation abundantly preſent themſelves. It has been the aim of other Governments to derive from ſimilar convulſions, an acceſſion of authority and ſtrength; but the American Republic, conſtituted and adminiſtered by the People, and invincible while employed in aſſerting their rights, diſdains to ſeek, either honor, or power, from an adventitious influence. The people made, and the people only can maintain it. This truth, applied particularly to our civil compact, contains, indeed, the vital principle of all republicaniſm:—that principle, which eſtabliſhes an indiſſoluble union and correſpondence of intereſts, feelings and actions, between the Government and its Citizens; and which has uniformly raiſed, and will, I am confident, forever raiſe, the arm of an American Freeman to cruſh the ſedition of domeſtic traitors, as well as to repel the invaſion of a foreign foe.

Thus, placing the power and ſtability of our Government on a legitimate baſis, the determination to ſupport our Conſtitution and laws, ſo forcibly expreſſed during the late criſis, cannot fail to elevate the federal character abroad, and to improve the general happineſs at home. From one view of this part of the ſubject, however, I receive peculiar pleaſure. We have witneſſed the alacrity, with which the call of the Preſident was obeyed, by men of every political ſentiment; and we have heard the unanimous voice, with which the lawleſs conduct of the Inſurgents, has been reprobated, in every quarter of the Union: the ſame motives, and the ſame end, have been avowed and demonſtrated by all. Shall we not, then, be permitted to hope, that mutual confidence, in matters of integrity; and mutual deference, in matters of opinion; will hereafter extinguiſh thoſe feuds, and ſoften thoſe aſperities, which, in a degree greatly to be lamented, have often diſturbed the harmony of ſocial life, and have ſometimes deranged the ſyſtem of political operations? Let us, at leaſt, Gentlemen, lend all of our aid to the accompliſhment of ſo ſalutary an object. Let our advice and example diffuſe among our fellow-Citizens the principles of conciliation and affection towards each other, and towards the Governments, which are entruſted with the ſuperintendance and direction of their common intereſts.

While we review the circumſtances which have attended the inſurrection, in order to ſelect the means of conſolation, the wiſdom of the Legiſlature will naturally combine with that purſuit, an inveſtigation of the moſt effectual meaſures, to prevent the recurrence of a ſimilar calamity. Allow me, therefore, Gentlemen, to preſs upon your conſideration, the conſtitutional injunction, "to provide by law, as ſoon as conveniently may be, for the eſtabliſhment of Schools throughout the State, in ſuch manner that the poor may be taught gratis." I have on other occaſions, indeed, obſerved, that to multiply, regulate, and ſtrengthen the ſources of education, is the duty, and muſt be the delight, of every wiſe and virtuous Government; for, the experience of America has evinced, that knowledge, while it makes us ſenſible of our rights as men, enforces our obligations as members of ſociety. But on no occaſion could the obſervation be more emphatically urged than the preſent; ſince I may confidently appeal to the conviction of every mind, which has been employed in examining the origin and progreſs of the late diſturbances, for an aſſurance, that ignorance (whoſe natural concomitants are credulity and temerity) has been the principal cauſe of the deprecated miſchief. Reflecting, then, that a proviſion for the eſtabliſhment of public ſchools was contained in the old conſtitution of the State; and that its inſertion in the new Conſtitution ſhews the continued opinion of its policy; I truſt I ſhall be excuſed, after a lapſe of near twenty years, in ſoliciting your immediate attention for this intereſting branch of the Legiſlative truſt. While your predeceſſors enjoy the reputation ariſing from an early and faithful payment of the State debts; from a judicious diſpoſition of the public treaſure and reſources; and from an unexampled, but ſucceſsful, amelioration of our penal code; may the theme of your praiſe flow from inſtitutions, that ſhall illuminate the minds of our fellow-citizens, and eſtabliſh ſcience on a pure and permanent foundation!

In the courſe of the communications, which I have heretofore addreſſed to the legiſlature, a variety of topics have been ſuggeſted, that may be thought ſtill to merit a ſhare in your deliberations. In general, I ſhall content myſelf with a bare reference to thoſe communications; though I cannot omit the repetition of my anxiety for the organization of our Militia, upon a plan, in its terms more perſpicuous, and in its operation more efficient, than the preſent. The improvement, likewiſe, of our roads and rivers becomes daily more intereſting, owing to the emigrations, which furniſh us with an almoſt daily increaſe of population. The ſituation of affairs, during the late expedition, has conſiderably embarraſſed the execution of my deſign to obtain a critical and general ſurvey of the improvements, undertaken by the exiſting contracts; but as far as my information, or obſervation, will extend, there is ample encouragement to perſevere in the beneficial policy, which actuated your predeceſſors on this ſubject.

As the enliſtments of the corps ſtationed at the Fort on Mud-Iſland, have expired; it will require legiſlative conſideration, whether the ſame circumſtances which originally led to that eſtabliſhment, for preſerving the peace and neutrality of the port, do not now require its continuance. The proper inſtructions have been iſſued, for maintaining the garriſon at Fort le Bœuf; but, it is probable, that the temporary proviſion which Congreſs has made, for keeping a military force in the weſtern Counties, will ſuperſede the neceſſity of your interpoſing, at this time, for the protection of our frontiers. Indeed, the recent victory obtained, by the gallant army, under the command of General Wayne, promiſes a ſpeedy relief from every apprehenſion of ſavage depredation. As it ſeems already to have changed the arrogant and hoſtile tone of the northern Indians, it can hardly fail to produce a diſpoſition for peace among the weſtern tribes, who have ſo ſeverely felt the power and proweſs of their enemy.

Gentlemen of the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES,

You will perceive from the documents which I have directed to be laid before you, that the accumulation of our revenue during the receſs, has been conſiderable and uniform, notwithſtanding the deductions for the weſtern expedition, and the temporary derangement which that event unavoidably occaſioned in all pecuniary tranſactions with the Government. Since the 16th day of Auguſt laſt, there has been received a ſum of 228,610 dollars and 51 cents, which, being added to 411,277 dollars and 44 cents, at that time in the treaſury, will form an aggregate of 639,887 dols. and 95 cents. The diſburſements from the ſame date, including, among other charges, the expence of the late ſeſſion of the legiſlature, and the appropriation for the militia ſervices, have amounted to 182,823 dollars and 79 cents. From this ſtatement, therefore it,

appears, that there is, at this time, an unappropriated balance of 457,064 dollars and 16 cents in the treasury, subject only to the claims, for discharging the current expences of government, and an unsatisfied sum of about 35,000 dollars, in warcants and certificates for unfunded debt. In this balance, however, no notice is taken of the dividend on the public stock, in the Bank of Pennsylvania, which will always be nearly sufficient to defray the expences of government; while the product of the land-office, the gradual collection of the arrearage of taxes, and the revenue arising from fees payable in the several public offices, must furnish an annual augmentation of our pecuniary capital.

So flourishing a state of our finances will, I have no doubt, excite a liberal enquiry into the best means of employing the unappropriated surplus of the public income. The improvement of our roads and rivers can never escape your attention; and the erection of suitable buildings for the safe-keeping of our public records, will occur to you with growing importance. But I confess, that at this period, I contemplate the establishment and endowment of seminaries for useful learning, as the most laudable and patriotic object, upon which the treasure of the State can be expended.

Gentlemen of the SENATE, *and*
Gentlemen of the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES,

The event which has so dangerously disturbed the public peace, and so generally agitated the public mind, will, I hope, lead every citizen seriously to estimate the blessings, which we now enjoy, compared as well with the miseries that afflict almost every other Country on the globe, as with our own political depression at a former period. The effect of this review, cannot fail to awaken the most lively emotions of gratitude; and to present the most forcible inducements to circumspection and vigilance, in the exercise of our civil rights, and the performance of our social duties. If, in any degree, it serves to strengthen the boundary between Liberty and Licentiousness—to prevent the abuse, without impairing the use of any valuable right, —our fellow-citizens will inevitably find, that they have established an additional security for their own happiness, and for the happiness of their posterity.

(Signed) THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, December 5, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA. AUTHENTIC.

(—No. 1.—)

Mr. Randolph presents his compliments to Mr. Hammond, and informs him, that he considers it as the wish of Governor Simcoe, that his letter to Mr. Hammond should be published. If this be a correct idea, it shall be transcribed for the press, together with Mr. Hammond's.

November 29, 1794.

(—No. 2.—)

Mr. Hammond presents his compliments to Mr. Randolph, and has the honor of informing him, that as his letter of the 1st of September was printed by his direction, Mr. Hammond presumes that Lieutenant Governor Simcoe would be solicitous that his observations upon it should obtain a similar degree of publicity.

1st December, 1794.

(—No 3.—)

Philadelphia, 27th Nov. 1794.

SIR,

In conformity to the assurance contained in my letter to you of the 3d of Sept. I took an early opportunity of transmitting yours of the first of that month to Lieutenant Governor Simcoe; from whom I have received a letter, a copy of which I esteem it not altogether useless and improper to communicate to you, as it tends to throw considerable light upon transactions in Canada, to which you have at different periods adverted, and as it evinces the anxiety of Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, to remove by the exposition of the motives of his conduct, the misapprehensions to which you, Sir, and the citizens of the United States in general, may have been exposed by the misrepresentations of interested individuals.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
GEO. HAMMOND.

The Secretary of State.

(—No. 4 & 5.—)

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1794.

SIR,

IF, after the information upon which my letter of the 20th of May, 1794, was founded, any considerable doubt had remained, of Governors Simcoe's invasion; your long silence, without a refutation of it, and our more recent intelligence, forbid us to question its truth. It is supported by the respectable opinions, which have been since transmitted to the executive, that in the late attack on Fort Recovery, British officers and British soldiers were, on the very ground, aiding our Indian enemies.

But, Sir, as if the Governor of Upper Canada was resolved to destroy every possibility of disbelieving his hostile views, he has sent to the Great Sodus,—a settlement begun on a bay of the same name on Lake Ontario—a command to Captain Williamson, who derives a title from the state of New-York, to desist from his enterprise. This mandate was borne by a Lieutenant Sheaffe, under a military escort; and in its tone corresponds with the form of its delivery, being unequivocally of a military and hostile nature.

"I am commanded to declare, that during "the inexecution of the treaty of peace be- "tween Great Britain and the United States, "and until the existing differences respecting "it shall be mutually and finally adjusted, "the taking possession of any part of the In- "dian territory, either for the purposes of "war or sovereignty, is held to be a direct "violation of his Btitannic Majesty's rights, "as they unquestionably existed before the "treaty, and has an immediate tendency to "interrupt, and in its progress to destroy, "that good understanding, which has hitherto "subsisted between his Britannic Majesty and "the United States of America. I therefore "require you to desist from any such aggres- "sion. R. H. Sheaffe, Lieut. 5th Regt. and "in Qr. Mr. Gen. Dep. of his Britannic Ma- "jesty's service. G. Sodus, 16th Aug. 1794."

Captain Williamson being from home, a letter was written to him by Lieut. Sheaffe, in the following words:

"Sodus, 16th August, 1794. Sir, having "a special commission and instructions for that "purpose from the Lieut. Governor of Upper "Canada, I have come here to demand by "what authority an establishment has been or- "dered at this place, and to require that such "a design be immediately relinquished, for "the reasons stated in the written declaration "accompanying this letter; for the receipt of "which protest I have taken the acknowledg- "ment of your agent Mr. Little. I regret "exceedingly in my private as well as public "character, that I have not the satisfaction of "seeing you here, but I hope on my return, "which will be about a week hence, to be "more fortunate I am, Sir, your most obt. "Servt. R. H. Sheaffe, Lt. 5th Regt. Q. "M. G. D."

The position of Sodus is represented to be 70 miles within the territorial line of the United States—about twenty from Oswego, and about one hundred from Niagara.

For the present, all causes of discontent, not connected with our western territory, shall be laid aside; and even among these, shall not be revived the root of our complaints, the detention of the posts. But while peace is sought by us through every channel, which honor permits, the Governor of Upper Canada is accumulating irritation upon irritation. He commenced his operations of enmity at the rapids of Miami. He next associated British with Indian force to assault our Fort. He now threatens us, if we fell our own trees and build houses on our own lands. To what length may not Governor Simcoe go? Where is the limit of the sentiment, which gave birth to these intrusions? Where is the limit of the principle, which Governor Simcoe avows?

The treaty and all its appendages we have submitted to fair discussion, more than two years ago. To the letter of my predecessor on the 29th of May 1792, you have not been pleased to make a reply; except that on the 20th of June 1793, the 22d of Nov. 1793, and the 21st of February 1794, no instructions had arrived from your court. To say the best of this suspension, it certainly cannot warrant any new encroachments, howsoever it may recommend to us forbearance under the old.

It is not for the Governors of his Britannic Majesty to interfere with the measures of the United States towards the Indians within their territory. You cannot, Sir, be insensible that it has grown into a maxim, that the affairs of the Indians within the boundaries of any nation, exclusively belong to that nation. But Governor Simcoe, disregarding this right of the United States, extends the line of usurpation, in which he marches, by referring to the ancient and extinguished rights of his Britannic Majesty. For, if the existing condition of the treaty keeps them alive on the southern side of Lake Ontario, the Ohio itself will not stop the career.

You will pardon me, Sir, if, under these excesses of Governor Simcoe, I am not discouraged by your having formerly disclaimed a controul over, and a responsibility for, the Governors of his Britannic Majesty, from resorting to you on this occasion. You are addressed from a hope, that if he will not be restrained by our remonstrances, he may at least be apprised, through you, of the consequences of self-defence. I have the honour, Sir, to be,

With great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
EDM. RANDOLPH.

Mr. Hammond, minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.

New-York, 3d Sept. 1794.

SIR,

I this day received your letter of the 1st current, copies of which I will transmit, by the earliest opportunities that may occur, to Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, and to his Majesty's ministers in England. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
GEO. HAMMOND.

The Secretary of State.

(—No. 6.—)

Copy. Upper Canada.
Navy Hall, Oct. 20th, 1794.

SIR,

I was last night honoured with your excellency's dispatch, enclosing the copy of a letter to you from Mr. Randolph, Secretary of State, dated on the first of September, and your answer, which intimates the intention of transmitting it to me by the first opportunity.

It appears upon the perusal of Mr. Randolph's letter, that I am called upon by the respect due to his official situation, publicly, to state the misrepresentations of that gentleman; and on this consideration, not to pass them over in that silence, which would otherwise best become the language and manner which the Secretary of State permits himself to make use of, in his animadversions on my conduct.

My having executed the orders of his Majesty's Commander in Chief in North America, Lord Dorchester, in re-occupying a post upon the Miamis river, within the limits of those maintained by the British forces at the peace, in the year 1783, upon the principles of self defence against the approaches of an army, which menaced the King's possessions, is what I presume Mr. Secretary Randolph terms "Governor Simcoe's invasion."

The motives which led to this re-occupation furnish the true grounds for discussion, but the establishment of a military post, from its own nature, must have been so unquestionable, as not to have required from you, Sir, on the part of Mr. Randolph, an avowal or a denial; nor does it appear to me, that he has introduced so public an event, as a matter of doubt in itself, but solely as a ground work for ushering into the world "opinions" transmitted to the executive government of the United States, which, however respectable, are but, "opinions" that "British officers and British soldiers aided an attack made by the Indians on Fort Recovery." Such an insinuation, Sir, introduced as subsidiary evidence of a fact, which required no proof, will undoubtedly, on the undiscerning, impress a belief, that the British troops, instead of adhering to that principle of self-defence, on which a post at the Miamis was re-established, were united in arms with the Indians, in an attack upon a post held by the United States.

As if to promote such a belief, Mr. Randolph proceeds to comment on the protest delivered to Mr. Williamson at the harbour of the Great Sodus; he terms this protest, which I transmitted in obedience to Lord Dorchester's orders, "a mandate borne by Lieut. Sheaffe, under a military escort, and in its tone, corresponding with the form of its delivery, being unequivocally of a military and hostile nature."

Mr. Randolph seems peculiarly anxious to consider every transaction of the king's government, in its mode, as well as in its substance, as hostility, otherwise he could not but have seen in the protest delivered by Lieutenant Sheaffe to Mr. Williamson, not a tone of hostility, but a spirit of conciliation, explanatory of the just principle, on which the settlement in question is termed an aggression; the inexecution of the treaty on the part of the United States—Nor is it possible to conceive that less offensive language could be made use of, consistent with the formality necessary to substantiate a protest requiring the suspension of the exercise of a controverted claim.

Had Mr. Secretary Randolph made due enquiry, he would have found that the military escort consisted of an officer, expressly sent to accompany Lieutenant Sheaffe, and seven persons to row the boat, soldiers most certainly, but *unarmed*, without military habiliments, and in the dress they wear for the purposes of fatigue. It also might be presumed from Lieutenant Sheaffe's letter, that he was personally acquainted with Captain Williamson, and in truth this circumstance was of some weight in the appointment.

The general language and conduct of Mr. Williamson, particularly in the proposals of his speculation at the Sodus, have, of late, manifested a disposition so incompatible with those views of conciliation, which are the true interests of Britain and the United States, that it became proper to select such a person as Mr. Sheaffe for this duty; being a gentleman of great discretion, incapable of any intemperate or uncivil conduct, and certainly not disqualified by being a Lieutenant in his Majesty's service.

Such, Sir, are the circumstances of this transaction, which Mr. Randolph is pleased to term my "hostile views."

The following paragraphs do not seem to require illustration—It can escape no person, that what in the beginning of Mr. Randolph's letter to you he has stated as respectable "opinions," transmitted to the executive government, is no longer confined to "opinions" but the Secretary of State asserrt as matter of fact, "that the Governor of Upper Canada associated British with Indian force to assault our Fort."

In respect to Mr. Randolph's assertion and his appeal to you, Sir, that "it is grown into "a maxim that the affairs of the Indians with- "in the boundaries of any nation, exclusively "belong to that nation," I cannot admit so general and so novel a principle, as applicable either to the territory or boundary under consideration—I do not recognize its birth, nor any state of its existence. It will be difficult for the Secretary of State to prove, that it has governed the conduct of the United States; it is not to be found in the express provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht; is was never assumed by the British nation prior to that compact; it is incompatible with the natural rights; and injurious to the acknowledged independency of the Indian Americans.

The British government has not involved itself in disputes with the Indians, by acting in so vague and indeterminate a manner. It has ever done justice to their natural rights, nor has it violated the stipulations purposely made for their support and definition; in consequence of such an uniform conduct, Sir, the Indians are constantly solicitous for the presence of some of the King's Officers or subjects at their public meetings, and I have the most full persuasion, that had the United States concurred with the confederacy in their request, that the King would extend his good offices to the mediating between them in the present war, and that in consequence his Majesty had graciously permitted me, as requested, or with more obvious propriety yourself, to have been present at the late Treaty; in such a case I am confident that peace would have been established on this Continent, to the satisfaction of the United States, and the comfort of the Indian Nations; and scarcely in a lesser degree to the benefit of his Majesty's subjects in this Province, who are materially interested that their neighbours should on all sides flourish in wealth, peace and prosperity.

As the close of the Secretary of State's letter seems intended, through you, Sir, "to ap- "prize me of the consequences of self defence, "should I not be restrained by remonstrances," the date of it cannot possibly escape my notice; it bears that of the first day of September, and on the 22d of August General Wayne advanced to the Post at the Miamis, laid waste the possessions of the King's subjects under its protection, and summoned it to surrender. It may here be proper to observe, that so ill informed was that Officer of the very principles on which he made his invasion or "self defence," that in his summons he requires "the garrison "to remove to the nearest Post occupied by his "Britannic Majesty in 1783." Had this requisition been complied with, the Garrison must have advanced up the Miamis River into the Indian Country, beyond the post whose evacuation had been demanded as a recent aggression.

The discretion, good conduct and magnanimity of Major Campbell, the Commander of that Garrison, prevented the commencement of War and all its dreadful consequences.

Upon the comparison of circumstances, the march of General Wayne, the date of Mr. Randolph's letter, its immediate publication, and the manner of it, I cannot but conjecture that it was written, not to remonstrate against "my excesses," but to prepare the minds of men for whatever consequences might have arisen from the movement of General Wayne's army; and could the temperate forbearance of Major Campbell and the event of the enterprize have been foreseen (if I may be permitted to revert to the object of this letter) I cannot believe that I should have been spared the necessity of taking notice of Mr. Secretary Randolph's publication, or of controverting the assumption of a gentleman, for whom I have always entertained the most profound respect.

To all, Sir, who know my private sentiments, to yourself, Sir, who are acquainted with my public conduct, to his Majesty's Ministers, and the officer chief in command, who have approved of my strict adherence to their orders, and the consequent impartiality which I have maintained between the United States and the Indian Americans, any justification or exposition of my sentiments is unnecessary; even Mr. Secretary Randolph has officially in his possession sufficient proofs of my good will to the government and people of the United States—They ought to have sheltered me from the imputations to which I have been exposed. I have ever shewn the utmost inclination to cultivate the most perfect harmony between his Majesty's subjects and those of the United States, and have looked forward to an honorable termination of existing differences with the most anxious solicitude.

Signed I. G. SIMCOE.

His Excellency
George Hammond, &c. &c. &c.

(—No. 7.—)

Philadelphia, November 30, 1794.

SIR,

Under any aspect of the affairs of the United States in relation to Great Britain, I should decline a discussion with the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. The minister of his Britannic Majesty is the proper correspondent for the Secretary of State, upon subjects affecting their two nations; and his communications will be always received with the attention, due to his character, and with a temper, flowing from a love of truth and of harmony.

But before I could enter, Sir, even with yourself, into any examination of the letter, which the Lieutenant-Governor thought proper to address to you on the 20th ultimo, I should take the liberty of asking, whether it has been transmitted to me, as a paper, which I am free to estimate according to its merits, by waving a reply, without violating my respect for your functions; or whether it is adopted, as the sense of your government? This preliminary enquiry would be rendered absolutely necessary: since on a former occasion you disavowed a responsibility for the conduct of the British Governors in Canada: and in your letter of the 27th inst, enclosing that of the Lieutenant-Governor, you leave it too uncertain, how far you approve its doctrines, its assertions, and its statements.

If it is to be understood, that to all these your assent is given, and it were expedient now to revive our former controversy; I should request you to define precisely, what is meant by the apology for the Fort at the Rapids of the Miami, as being the "re-occupying "of a post upon the Miamis river within the "limits of those maintained by the British "forces, at the peace, in the year 1783;" I should urge an explicit declaration, whether British officers and British soldiers did or did not aid the attack, made by the Indians on Fort Recovery; and should at the same time detail the evidence, upon which we have been induced to believe it. I should beg to be informed, how the nature and spirit of the mandate, borne by two British officers, and seven British soldiers, were in fact, or on principle, transformed into the garb of peace, by the absence of arms and "military habiliments,"—the dress of fatigue, or the friendship of Lieut. Sheaffe for Mr. Williamson. I should wish to know, whether Gov. Simcoe derives from his instructions, or any other warrant of his Britannic Majesty, an authority to deny that it is inadmissible for one nation to intermeddle with the Indians within the territories of another.—I should oppose the conclusion, that what may not be found in the treaty of Utrecht does not exist, under the sanction of the law of nations,

and especially in regard to the usages of America. But, for reasons, which may be easily conceived, I would not, without the most clear necessity, recur to the circumstances, which prevented a treaty with the northern tribes of Indians, in the last year. Nor should I waste a moment in refuting the suspicion, that my letter of the 1st of September, was "written to "prepare the minds of men for whatever con-"sequences might have arisen from the move-"ment of Gen. Wayne's army;" because on the 20th of May I complained§ of the erection of the Fort, and you were then informed, that the army of the United States in their march against the enemy, would not be able to distinguish between them and any other people associated in the war.

These, however, and many other striking features in the letter and conduct of Governor Simcoe will, I hope, at no distant day be consigned to oblivion by the reparation of our injuries, and the restitution of our rights. Until therefore, I shall be disappointed in this hope, I shall not willingly open a new source of altercation. I have the honour, Sir, to be,

With great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
EDM: RANDOLPH.

The Minister Plenipotentiary
of his Britannic Majesty.

§ *The letter containing the complaint was addressed to Mr. Hammond, who, on the 22d of May says in his reply, that he should immediately transmit a copy of that letter to the Governor of Upper Canada; and there can be no doubt of this having been done.*

(—No. 8.—)

Philadelphia, 1st December, 1794.
4 o'clock, P. M.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of yesterday, which I have this moment received, it is expedient for me merely to remark—in addition to the motives that I have already assigned, as inducing me to transmit to you a copy of the letter, addressed to me by the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada—that as in your letter of the 1st of September you considered me to be the proper medium of conveying to that officer the remonstrances of this government against his conduct, I am not sensible that I have been guilty of any impropriety, in communicating to you, in Lieutenant Governor Simcoe's own language, his exposition of the principles by which he was actuated in the two transactions, on which you had especially animadverted.

Being equally unwilling with yourself, Sir, "now to revive our former controversy" or "to open new sources of altercation," and persevering in my resolution (from which I trust I have not deviated in this instance) not to esteem myself responsible for the conduct of his Majesty's officers, in Canada, or in other of the King's possessions, it is totally unnecessary for me to express my personal approbation of, or dissent from, "the doctrines, assertions and "statements" contained in Lieut. Gov. Simcoe's letter. I have the honour to be,

With great respect,
Sir, Your most obedient
humble servant,
GEO. HAMMOND.

The Secretary of State.

Department of State, Dec. 3, 1794.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing letters No. 1 to 8 inclusive, containing a correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Hammond, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britanic Majesty, are truly copied from the originals, and from official copies on file in the office of the Department of State.

GEO. TAYLOR, jun. Chief Clerk.

BOSTON, December 1.

IMPORTANT NEWS,

Direct from France.

From the BOSTON CHRONICLE.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here, in 41 days from Brest, the ship Betsey, Capt. Percival. We are favoured with Paris papers, to the 9th October. These papers were immediately put into the hands of a gentleman to translate; but the length of their contents prevents our entering into minute details. We have only time to state the following important victories in a

SUMMARY.

On the 6th of October, a letter was read in the Convention, from the Representatives and from Gen. Jourdan, with the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, giving a particular account of the most signal victory over the Austrians, destined to reinforce the Duke of York's army, to the amount of 80,000.

This victory was the most complete of any during the campaign—between 4 and 5000 Austrian slaves were killed and wounded,—7 or 800 taken prisoners, and the important city of Juliers, situate about 27 miles from Maestricht and Cologne, surrendered at discretion. The Austrians had previously taken refuge in Juliers, but the Republicans, in the night preceding the surrender, threw a bridge over the river Roer—two regiments, in particular, were so impatient, could not wait for the bridge, swam across the river, and with sword in hand took possession of the ramparts. Before the day dawned the Austrians evacuated the city, and the magistrates delivered the keys to Gen. Jourdan. In this city were found 60 pieces of cannon, 60,000 pounds of powder, and immense stores of every kind. The republican cavalry pursued the enemy, overtook the rear, and took the baggage with 600 prisoners.

The importance of this brilliant victory and the consequent surrender of Juliers, cannot be too highly estimated. It breaks up the Austrian armies, in fact the whole combination. It imposes an obligation on the enemies of France to maintain the armies of the Republic, during the winter—limits or destroys the resources of the Austrians, it secures a safe retreat also to the victorious soldiers of France, in the event of an unexpected reverse of fortune.

Juliers is the key of Maestricht, and this important inlet and barrier to Holland is now closely invested, and even without the hope of extraneous succour.

At present we cannot be more minute on this point. In a word, let the uniform friends of France cherish the hope and opinion, that all things in the power of this mighty commonwealth are just as they would wish them to be.

By this arrival we are also informed, that provisions and warlike stores of every kind were extremely plenty—that twenty-five millions of assignats were called in and burnt between the first and fifth of October—That part of the fleet were out, their expedition unknown, and that the armed vessels of the Republic still continue their successful depredations on the British trade. The Convention has also published a most pathetic and animating address to the people, and above all to the Jacobins and Popular Societies; encouraging their vigilance, and expressing their sense of their obligation to these Patriotic "self-created" assemblies for their past exertions in favour of Liberty. Convinced that the more the minds of a free people are enlightened, the stronger and more powerful will be their efforts.

CA IRA!

From the ORRERY.

FRENCH INTELLIGENCE,

Is received by Captain Percival arrived yesterday afternoon, in 41 days from Brest, as late as the 20th October, the same day, on which the ketch Eliza, of Salem, left Bourdeaux. The French newspapers being taken on board the Concorde for the inspection of the Captain, and afterwards otherwise disposed of, the editor, notwithstanding the most unremitted exertions, could not obtain a sight of any of them. Two letters only were received by this arrival—one of these the editor perused, and collected from it the following articles.

The republican armies are still marching in triumph. On the frontiers of Spain and Holland they were irresistible;—and, winged by the rapidity of their victories, the terror of their arms has already reached the heart of those dominions.

The crops in France were uncommonly luxuriant. Provisions were universally abundant. The markets of some of the seaports were glutted. Flour sold, per single barrel, at 8 dollars, in Brest. Cartels were daily arriving from the West-Indies, with French emigrants. The success of the French privateers was immense. At the port of Brest there was a continual influx of captures from the English. Three or four prizes were brought in daily—on some days, from ten to twenty.

Capt. P. arrived at Brest, nine days after the old embargo was taken off; and when he left that port, another was momently expected.

The Siege of Maestricht,

Where Jourdon commands, will, in all probability, cost the French dearly, as it is one of the strongest barrier fortress in the Netherlands. The reduction of this place would open a passage to Westphalia, and furnish a strong defence to the lately acquired possession in Flanders. Maestricht is seated on the Maese, which, after a long course, becomes here a large river. The defence will doubtless correspond with the strength and importance of the post; and, therefore be uncommonly vigorous.

An EARTHQUAKE

Happened in Turkey, in Asia, on the 3d of July last. This terrible convulsion of nature has entirely swallowed up three towns, situated between Angora and Erzerum. One of these places, Tuscogram, contained upwards of 5000 houses: Amasle, another of them, a still greater number; and the third, Agrim, near 4000.

It is added that out of 100,000 souls, which they contained, not more than one tenth escaped. This dreadful catastrophe has spread universal consternation in that part of the world.

A report, via Jamaica, is in circulation, that PORT-AU-PRINCE is taken by the Sans-Culottes.

It is said, the Duke of York is to be superceded in his command by the Marquis Cornwallis. Probably the French have been so successful, in teaching his Royal Highness *"the exercise of heels,"* that he has nothing further to learn. And, as the Marquis has already been pretty well instructed in the art of *capitulation*, perhaps the French will not be the losers by the exchange.

Philadelphia, December 10.

The honorable WILLIAM BINGHAM, Esq; is elected Speaker of the Senate; and the honorable GEORGE LATIMER, Esq; Speaker of the House of Representatives, in the General Assembly of this State.

By the sloop New-York packet, Capt. Bell, arrived here last Friday, in 17 days from Guadaloupe, we have the following intelligence—That the French have conquered every part of the island except Fort Charles, near the town of Basseterre, which the British commander offered to surrender, on condition that the French aristocrats in the garrison should be spared their lives, which the republicans refused, and were about storming the fort when Captain Bell sailed; that upon the taking of Basseterre, the British frigates and merchantmen slipt their cables and were towed out to sea;—and that a sloop of war arrived in 30 days from France, informing that six sail of the line, with several thousand troops were coming out to reinforce the French general, whose force already amounted to upwards of 10,000, and bro't orders for all the French privateers to be taken into the service of the Republic.

Department of War.

SIR, December 5th, 1794.

THE President of the United States has instructed me to transmit to your Excellency the enclosed Resolve, containing the unanimous thanks of the House of Representatives to the Militia in actual service for the suppression of the late insurrection.

The President having personally been a witness to the military merits of the embodied Militia, experiences the highest gratification in communicating this honorable approbation, the most precious recompence that could be offered to enlightened freemen. It is his devout hope that the Militia of the United States may ever be found to be the faithful and invincible protectors and vindicators of the great principles of Law and Liberty.

The citizens of America, fixing in their minds, as an indelible truth, that obedience to the laws, and the defence of their country, are sacred and indispensable duties, will render its freedom and happiness perpetual.

The President embraces cordially the present occasion to tender your Excellency his sincere thanks for your zealous and powerful co-operation in the suppression of the late insurrection, as well for your exertions in calling out the Militia, as for your services in the field.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your Excellency's most obd't servant,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

His Excellency, Governor Mifflin.

Congress of the United States.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, December 4th.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this House be given to the gallant officers and privates of the Militia of the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, who on the late call of the President, rallied round the standard of the laws, and in the prompt and severe service which they encountered, bore the most illustrious testimony to the value of the constitution, and the blessings of internal peace and order: And that the President be requested to communicate the above vote of thanks in such manner as he may judge most acceptable to the patriotic citizens who are its objects. Attest,

(Signed) JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

True Copy from the Original }
on File in the War-Office, }
JOHN STAGG, jun. Ch. Clk.

This morning the gentlemen of Col. Macpherson's battalion of Blues, now in this city, will parade at the Middle Ferry at 10 o'clock, to accompany their brethren into the city.

December 10th, 1794.

The City Cavalry will parade at the Middle Ferry this morning, at 10 o'clock, to accompany their brethren of the Legion home.

December 10th, 1794.

*** A considerable number of the Inhabitants of the Lower Election District of Montgomery county, containing thirteen Townships, being very inconvenient to the present Place of Election, a meeting of said Townships is therefore proposed to be held at the Spring-House Tavern, in Gwynedd Township, on Saturday, the 20th instant, to consider of the Division of said Election District.

December 1, 1794.

WANTED,

In West-Jersey State,

Four Hundred Pounds,

On Land Security, at lawful Interest. Enquire of the Printers of this Paper. Dec 8.

CATTLE to be SOLD.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On the 16th instant, at SAMUEL COGHLAN's Inn, called Hatborough, or Crooked Billet Tavern, on the old York road, about 16 miles from Philadelphia,

Fifteen Head of OXEN,

Well coupled and broke to the yoke, most of them large, and several fit for the knife.

The Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

Twelfth Month 6, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of BALTZER KEALER, late of Tinecum township, Bucks county, deceased, are desired to make make payment, on or before the 27th day of May next; and all persons having demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, for settlement.

WILLIAM KEALER, }
GEORGE KEALER, } Executors.

December 1, 1794. *

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Germantown township, Philadelphia county, near the 8 mile stone, on the 30th of November last, a stray Brown MARE, about 13 and a half hands high, 12 years old, shod all round; she trots and paces. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. CASPER STROUES.

November 30, 1794. *

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now selling, wholesale or retail, by

Hall & Sellers, No. 51,

High-Street,

Poor Richard's

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1795:

Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, a Variety of useful and entertaining Matter, in Prose and Verse.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On the 26th day of this inst. on the Premises,

A Valuable PLANTATION, situate in the township of Middletown, in Delaware county, adjoining lands of Thomas Worrall, John Worrall, junr. James Emlen, and the Friends' Meeting-house land, on the great road leading from Chester to the Great Valley, 8 miles from Chester, and 18 from Philadelphia, containing 73 acres, with a frame dwelling house and barn, with stables, and a stone spring house over a never failing spring, a bearing orchard, a sufficient quantity of meadow, 8 or 10 acres of woodland, and a stream of water running near the middle of said place, from one end to the other, a draw well near the door.

Likewise to be Sold, a quantity of HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, such as, an 8 day clock a 10 plate stove, beds, tables, and many other articles, too tedious to mention, late the estate of John Peacock, deceased; where attendence is proposed to be given, and conditions made known, by

JACOB MINSHALL, Executor.

The Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

N. B. There is a Friends' School, a Grist Mill, and a Smith's Shop, within less than half a mile of said Dwelling house.

Middletown, Twelfth Mo. 3 1794. *

You who want to Purchase

A valuable Plantation,

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on Fifth Day, the 15th of January next, on the Premises, one mile and a half from Newtown, the county town of Bucks, will be exposed to Sale by PUBLIC VENDUE, the TRACT of LAND whereon the subscriber lives, containing about 250 acres of most excellent Land, well watered, and well proportioned with respect to wood and meadow, and accommodated with a good dwelling house, barn, and orchard, and a never failing spring, of excellent water, within a few yards of the door. The land is of the first quality in the county, and the whole beautifully situated in a remarkable healthy part of the country, 4 miles from Yardley's ferry, on the Delaware, about 8 from Trenton, 12 from Bristol, and about 26 from Philadelphia. The title is good, and the land will speak for its self on viewing, which may be done on, or any time before, the day of sale, by applying as above mentioned, to

MARGARET DUNN,
JOSEPH DUNN.

N. B. The Vendue will begin at 2 o'clock, P. M. and possession had by the first of April next.

Newtown township, Bucks
county, Dec. 8, 1794. †

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Stow creek township, Cumberland county, state of New-Jersey, on the 26th of November last, an Apprentice LAD, named DAVID STOGDIN, about 18 years of age, is streight built, well grown, has thick brown hair, which he sometimes wears tied behind; had on and took with him, a lead coloured thick cloth homespun coattee, almost new, very large in the sleeves, an out-side jacket of the same colour, much worn, a deep blue waistcoat, with two rows of metal buttons, one old lead coloured do. a new tow and linen shirt, one other do. a little worn, a pair of redish coloured striped linsey trowsers, one pair of tow and linen do. one pair of woolen stockings, of a mixed blue and white colour, broken in the feet, neats leather shoes, with yellow metal buckles, a round small brim wool hat, almost new, a silk handkerchief, red, checked large with narrow stripes. Whoever takes up and secures said Apprentice, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

DAVID AYARS.

December 6, 1794. *

STRAYED away from the main street of Germantown, on Wednesday, the 26th ult. a light red treth milch COW, with large horns, one of which is scaled, has some white spots on her belly; as she was brought from the Jersies, it is probable she may have gone towards the Delaware. Whoever takes up said Cow, and delivers her to the subscriber, in Germantown, near the Market-house, shall receive THREE DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, or Ten Shillings for information, so that the subscriber may get her again.

JOHN ROSE.

Germantown, Dec. 5, 1794. ¶

CAME to the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Chester county, about the middle of October last, a Roan HORSE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about 9 or 10 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs.

SAMUEL BONTING.

November 7, 1794.

MUSTARD SEED.

The highest price given for Mustard seed, by

Christian Hahn and Son,

At their Manufactory, No. 104 North Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia. Where they have for sale, MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PAPER-MILL, GRIST-MILL, and PIECE of LAND, containing 6 acres, ſituate in Upper Darby townſhip, Delaware county: The Paper-Mill is 105 feet long, by 30 feet wide, containing two vats, three engines, four preſſes, a ſizing furnace and preſs, &c. &c. and is in good order, having been lately thoroughly repaired. The Grift-Mill is adjoining the Paper-Mill, and is 46 feet long by 26 feet wide, has two pair of ſtones, one of which are the beſt burrs. Theſe Mills are on an excellent ſtream of water, having 14 feet head and fall. There are alſo on the premiſes, five Dwelling Houſes, for the accommodation of workmen, &c. two of which are ſtone, a barn 30 feet ſquare and two ſtories high, the lower ſtory of ſtone, and fitted for ſtabling; about 56 apple trees, 14 pear trees, and ſundry other fruit trees, in a thriving condition. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

MORRIS TRUMAN.

Eleventh Mo. 20, 1794.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

For TERM of LIFE,

A NEGRO MAN, named ELAM, commonly called AM, 23 years of age; he is a ſtout able man, and underſtands all kinds of farming buſineſs, an excellent hand with a team, and would ſuit for iron-works; he now lives in Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, near Job Lippincott's tavern; he belongs to, and is the property of the ſubſcriber, living in ſaid townſhip. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Negro, may apply to

JOSEPH BROWNING.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to hire, truſt, or harbour ſaid Negro, at their peril, except by leave from his Maſter. Nov. 30, 1794. *

STOP THIEF.

A Certain WILLIAM HILL, a laborer, abſconded laſt night from the ſubſcriber, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, and ſtole a number of men's and women's wearing apparel, viz. a camblet gown, red and green, one ſtriped do. blue and white linen, one linſey petticoat, ſtriped red, blue, and white, one half worn great coat, of a drab colour, with wooden buttons, one pair new olive-green tow trowſers, one white coarſe pillow caſe, one pair blue ribbed ſtockings, &c. William Hill, as he calls himſelf, ſays he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, freſh complexion, black hair, and ſtoop ſhouldered; had on, a white oznaburg frock, red jacket without ſleeves, new blue cloth trowſers, and a half worn hat. Whoever will apprehend ſaid villain, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the articles ſtolen recovered, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and reaſonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN PYLE.

December 1, 1794. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of LEONARD STONEBURNER, late of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, duly authenticated, to

SARAH PARIS, HESTER WOODROW, ANN STONEBURNER, } Adminiſtratrixes.
WILLIAM RUSH, Adminiſtrator.

December 3, 1794 ¶

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, two miles from Weſt-Cheſter, on the main road to Philadelphia, containing nearly 80 acres, 30 of which are woodland, of the beſt quality, 20 acres under clover, and the remainder good paſture land: There are on ſaid Plantation, a ſtone dwelling houſe 50 feet front, cellared under, a well of good water near the door, barn, ſtable, ſtone ſpring-houſe, and out-houſes, all in good repair, a large paled garden, a bearing orchard, a number of pear and cherry trees of different kinds, the ſituation pleaſant and healthy.

A PLANTATION in Eaſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, half a mile ſouth of the White Horſe tavern, on the Lancaſter road, containing 96 acres; thereon are, a two ſtory log houſe and ſtables, a ſpring of good water near the door, one half woodland, well timbered, the remainder good plow-land; the turnpike road is within a few perches of the houſe; both places are well ſituated for any kind of public buſineſs. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the firſt mentioned Plantation. JOHN RETTEW.

November 29, 1794. *

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living 9 miles above Lancaſter town, ſtate of Pennſylvania, and two from Dyſert's, formerly known by Scoot's tavern, on the 11th of September laſt, a Negro WOMAN, named ROSE, not very black, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, has loſt one of her upper fore teeth, about 33 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and ſtout built; ſhe took with her, a dark coloured linſey ſhort gown and petticoat, and a high crowned wool hat, but it is thought ſhe has been ſupplied with other cloaths, together with a paſs. Whoever takes up ſaid Wench, and ſecures her in any jail, ſo that her miſtreſs may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home.

ELEANOR MOORE.

N. B. Said Wench has been diſſatisfied with her place for ſome time paſt, if ſhe returns, ſhe ſhall have the liberty to chooſe a maſter.

November 29, 1794. 6w *

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY the 18th of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of LEWIS STANERT, deceaſed,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, whereon ſaid deceaſed lately dwelt, ſituate in upper Dublin townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, 16 miles from the city, and 2 from the Spring-Houſe tavern, containing 80 acres, 30 of which are excellent timber land, 13 of watered meadow, and the reſt arable, and in the higheſt cultivation; on which is erected a water grift-mill, 53 by 25 feet, with 2 pair of ſtones, one of which is a burr, fitted for grinding merchantable flour, and on a good ſtream of water; ſaid mill is extraordinarily well ſituated for a ſupply of wheat, and a run of country cuſtom; there are other improvements on the peemiſes, viz. a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe and kitchen, a well of water near the door, a ſmoke-houſe, a large ſtone barn and ſtabling, a large apple orchard in full prime; the title is indiſputable. Attendance will be given, and conditions of ſale made known, by

JOHN STANERT, LEWIS STANERT, ROBERT LOLLER, } Executors.

November 22, 1794 *

N. B. The whole of the aboveſaid premiſes will be either ſold together, or in two ſeperate lots, the mill on one lot, and the other buildings on the other, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the ſame before the day of ſale, may apply to LEWIS STANERT, living on the premiſes.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of MARY KIRK, late of Moreland townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, the 15th day of the Twelfth month next, a PLANTATION, ſituate in Moreland aforeſaid, about 2 miles and a half from the Crooked Billet, and joining the county line, whereon Nathaniel Samms now dwells, containing about 85 acres, with a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, and three rooms on a floor, a ſtone milk houſe, with a ſpring of good water, a barn, and good bearing orchard, and a large proportion of woodland and meadow, the whole well watered, a never failing ſtream of water running through the meadow. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid, by

ISAAC WALTON, DANIEL LONGSTRETH, } Executors.

The Sale to begin at one o'clock.

Eleventh Month 22, 1794. *

FOR SALE,

A LARGE and convenient Merchant and Griſt MILL, all in good repair for manufacturing wheat or Indian corn, ſituate on Penepack creek, in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, within 16 miles of the city, and one and a half from the old York road, together with a large and convenient ſtone houſe, a good barn and ſtables, with 60 acres of good land, well proportioned with meadow, arable, and woodland, on which are two good bearing orchards of graſted fruit. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale by applying to ARTHUR WATTS or JOSEPH LONGSTRETH, in Bucks county, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

† JOSIAH HART.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 29th of October, a light Brown MARE, about 14 hands 3 inches high, trots and paces, has a pretty large ſtar in her forehead, one white hind foot, 4 years old laſt ſpring, has a dark brown ſpot on her right buttock, near the bigneſs of a hand, and lately ſhod before with new ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and gives information, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and if returned to the owner, the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JONATHAN JONES, Innkeeper.

Lower Mount-Bethel townſhip, Northampton county, Nov. 17, 1794. *

WAS Left at the ſign of the General Wolfe, on the Lancaſter road, on the 27th of September laſt, a Black COW, about ſix years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold in 15 days from this date, to pay the expence of her keeping,

JOHN CRUTCHER.

Weſt Caln, Nov. 18, 1794. *

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, on or about the 8th of Auguſt laſt, Four SHEEP. The owner is deſired to come without delay, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold agreeable to law, to defray expences, by

ELISHA GREEN.

Williſtown, Cheſter County. †

Roxborough, Nov. 13, 1794.

CAME to the dwelling place of the ſubſcriber, on the Ridge road, a BULL and a COW; the Bull being large, and of a light brown colour, both of his hind feet are a little white, and he has a white ſpot in his forehead. The Cow is red, has a white face, and both her hind feet, and the lower part of her tail, are white. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

* NATHAN LEVERING.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, No. 51, and by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, No. 87, in Market ſtreet,

(Price 75 Cents)

PRECEDENTS in the OFFICE of a JUSTICE of PEACE: To which is added, a SHORT SYSTEM of CONVEYANCING, in a Method entirely new: With an APPENDIX, containing a Variety of the moſt uſeful Forms.

By COLLINSON READ, Eſquire.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, containing upwards of 200 acres, the whole in good repair, and well laid in clover, ſituate in Radnor townſhip, Delaware county, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the turnpike road: there are on ſaid premiſes, a good ſtone houſe, barn and ſpring-houſe, and two ſmall tenements, with a good quantity of woodland, orchard and meadow; being convenient to ſeveral mills and houſes of worſhip; the ſoil is good, and natural to either graſs or grain; in a healthy part of the country. The terms may be known, and the premiſes ſhewn, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the ſame. BENJAMIN DAVIS.

11th Mo. 17, 1794. *

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the night of Thurſday, the 13th inſtant, an Apprentice BOY, named BENJAMIN FEURT, by trade a Taylor, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, very ſmart at his buſineſs, has dark brown hair, tied; had on and took with him a dark olive coloured coating ſurtout, a new grey mixture coat, new caſſimer plaid waiſtcoat, ſcarlet ground nankeen breeches, and white ribbed ſtockings, ſhoes tied with black ribbands; alſo took with him, a ſcarlet waiſtcoat, two ſhirts ruffled at the boſom, a pair of cotton ſtriped trowſers, and a round hat about half worn, Whoever takes up and ſecures the above Boy, ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

BENJAMIN MARROT,

No. 76, Arch ſtreet, ſouth.

N. B. He ſtole his Indentures from his Maſter, by which he may endeavour to paſs as a free man. ¶ Nov. 17, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, at Nathan Haye's mill, in Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county,

A handſome dark bay MARE,

About 14½ hands high, has a remarkable ſtar in her forehead, and a white ſpot on the end of her noſe, three white feet, and white hairs on both ſides her back, occaſioned by a hurt from the ſaddle, trots and canters very neat and eaſy, and carries well, ſhews the blood, as to conſider her of that ſtrain, five years old paſt. Whoever ſecures the Mare and Thief, ſo as he be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his Mare again, ſhall have the above reward, or Sixteen Dollars for the Mare, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

ABISHAI CLARK.

Nov. 4. ¶ 6 w.

WHEREAS ſundry perſons became purchaſers of lands belonging to the Pennſylvania Land Company of London, ſituate in the counties of New-Caſtle and Kent, on Delaware, (now in the State of Delaware) which were ſold at Public Auction, at the City of Philadelphia, in the years 1765, 1770, 1773, and 1775, when the ſaid Purchaſers paid part of the Purchaſe Monies, and entered into articles of agreement with the ſubſcribers, Attornies and Agents for the Truſtees of the ſaid Pennſylvania Land Company, to pay the remainder at certain times, and under certain penalties, as in the ſaid articles of agreement is particularly mentioned: AND whereas many of the ſaid purchaſers, or their heirs and others, who hold the ſaid lands under them, have neglected to comply with the terms of the aforementioned articles of agreement; Therefore, Notice is hereby given to all ſuch defaulters, that unleſs they forthwith come and pay the monies due on their reſpective purchaſes, the ſeveral tracts of lands, by them ſo purchaſed, will be again expoſed to public ſale, agreeably to the terms of the articles of agreement they entered into as aforeſaid.

And all ſuch perſons as may be ſettled on, and hold poſſeſſion of lands belonging to the Company, and have not received a Title from them or their Agents, are hereby informed, that they now have an opportunity of avoiding the trouble and expence of a ſuit at law, by obtaining a legal Title to the lands they ſo hold, on applying to the ſubſcribers, No. 301, High-Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, JOSHUA HOWELL.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1794.

CAME to the Plantation of Henry Houpt, in Durham townſhip, Bucks County, a Black STRAY HEIFFER, with a White ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY HOUPT.

Nov. 20, 1794 *

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Buckingham, Bucks county, a little Bay HORSE, about 14 or 15 years old, and about 14 and a half hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, and a white ſnip on his noſe, his hind feet white. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BETTS.

November 1, 1794. *

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, a NEGROE MAN named JOE, about twenty-two years of age, near ſix feet high, ſtreight made, and has a ſcar under the hair a little above his forehead; had on and took with him, a new drab coloured home made thick cloth coat, with metal buttons, and a jacket of the ſame, with two rows of buttons on the breaſt; breeches of home made jean, and a pair of blue and white ſtriped linen trowſers, thread ſtockings, calf-ſkin ſhoes, and a new high-crown'd wool hat bound with tape. Whoever takes up ſaid negroe, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

ANDREW LOWREY.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry off ſaid Negro, at their peril.

October 8, 1794. * 9w

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of David Irwin, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to

WILLIAM CLINGHAN.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, above ſix months, will pleaſe to call at his houſe and ſettle their accounts, which will much oblige him.

* W. C.

Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 8, 1794.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

The following real property, viz.

A PLANTATION and TAVERN, in Weſt-Whiteland, Cheſter county, containing 60 acres of land, under good fence, and ſuitably divided, joining lands of James Dunwoody, Samuel Jefferis, and others. There are on ſaid premiſes, 10 acres of watered meadow, 12 of wood land, and 5 of high improved clover. The TAVERN well adopted for buſineſs, and has a good run; being ſituated in the interſection of the Wilmington and Cheſter roads, 3½ miles from Weſt-Cheſter, 5 from Downings-Town, 26 from Philadelphia, and 1½ from ſeveral limekilns. The houſe, ſheds, barn, ſtables, &c. in good repair, the ſituation pleaſant and healthy.

A Plantation contigious to the above, being formerly part of ſaid tract, containing 130 acres of land, whereon are a good convenient dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out houſes, a ſpring-houſe over a never failing and convenient ſpring of water, 12 acres of watered meadow, 20 of good woodland, and ſeveral fields of well improved clover, nearly the whole of the upland having been well lim'd within 4 years paſt; 450 bearing apple trees of excellent fruit, and good cyder works.

A convenient new two ſtory brick houſe, and lot, ſituate in Gay ſtreet, the lot containing 30 ſquare perches. Indiſputable titles will be made, and moderate payments accepted. For minuter information enquire of Peter Smyth, Philadelphia, Capt. Matthew Henderſon, Norriſtown, Montgomery county, and for terms to the ſubſcriber, in Weſt Cheſter aforeſaid.

JOHN LOCKHART.

LACHAWANNOCK.

A LARGE body of LAND on this river and its waters, is now for ſale, to SETTLERS ONLY, on moderate terms, and a long credit.

The ſoil is remarkably fertile, and numerous ſtreams of water are interſperſed through the whole country.

The main river flows through one tract of about 30,000 acres, and is, with the exception of one obſtruction, navigable to the Suſquehannah.

Spring-Brook Creek, which, with its branches waters another tract of about 40,000 acres of good land, empties itſelf into the Lachawannock, about 12 miles from the Suſquehannah.

It affords numerous mill-ſeats, and in its courſe creates large bodies of well-watered meadow ground.

The other tracts are interſected by creeks of conſiderable importance.

Several mills are already erected, for the accommodation of the ſettlers,

Roads are cut in different directions, towards the moſt convenient markets.

The county town is not more than 12 miles diſtant from many parts of the ſettlement.

The Suſquehannah affords an eaſy and ſafe navigation to Middleton, from whence the canal to Schuylkill extends the communication to the city.

Another means of connection with Philadelphia, is by the Delaware, from which the diſtance, in ſeveral places, is about 30 miles.

The proprietors, combining their own intereſt with that of the inhabitants, are diſpoſed to erect works of public utility, to open roads, &c. and in every ten mile ſquare, a tract of 100 acres of land is allotted for a ſchool, and 100 acres for the firſt reſident clergyman, of any denomination of chriſtians. For further particulars, apply to

GEORGE EDDY.

Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennſylvania, July 9, 1794.

Letters directed to GEORGE EDDY, at Philadelphia, or this place, will be duly anſwered.

I HEREBY deſire all Perſons not to truſt my Wife Chriſtina, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts which ſhe has contracted, or may contract.

DANIEL GUENTHER, Jun.

Glaſgow Forge, Montgomery county, 10th Nov. 1794.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3361.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1794.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On the 26th day of this inſt. on the Premiſes,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in the township of Middletown, in Delaware county, adjoining lands of Thomas Worrall, John Worrall, junr. James Emlen, and the Friends' Meeting-houſe land, on the great road leading from Cheſter to the Great Valley, 8 miles from Cheſter, and 18 from Philadelphia, containing 73 acres, with a frame dwelling houſe and barn, with ſtables, and a ſtone ſpring houſe over a never failing ſpring, a bearing orchard, a ſufficient quantity of meadow, 8 or 10 acres of woodland, and a ſtream of water running near the middle of ſaid place, from one end to the other, a draw-well near the door.

Likewiſe to be Sold, a quantity of HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, ſuch as, an 8 day clock, a 10 plate ſtove, beds, tables, and many other articles, too tedious to mention, late the eſtate of John Heacock, deceaſed; where attendance is propoſed to be given, and conditions made known, by

JACOB MINSHALL, Executor.

The Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

N. B. There is a Friends' School, a Griſt Mill, and a Smith's Shop, within leſs than half a mile of ſaid Dwelling-houſe.

Middletown, Twelfth Mo. 3. 1794. *

You who want to Purchaſe

A valuable Plantation,

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on Fifth Day, the 15th of January next, on the Premiſes, one mile and a half from Newtown, the county town of Bucks, will be expoſed to Sale by PUBLIC VENDUE, the TRACT of LAND whereon the ſubſcriber lives, containing about 250 acres of moſt excellent Land, well watered, and well proportioned with reſpect to wood and meadow, and accommodated with a good dwelling houſe, barn, and orchard, and a never failing ſpring, of excellent water, within a few yards of the door. The land is of the firſt quality in the county, and the whole beautifully ſituated in a remarkable healthy part of the country, 4 miles from Yardley's ferry, on the Delaware, about 8 from Trenton, 12 from Briſtol, and about 26 from Philadelphia. The title is good, and the land will ſpeak for its ſelf on viewing, which may be done on, or any time before, the day of ſale, by applying as above mentioned, to

MARGARET DUNN,
JOSEPH DUNN.

N. B. The Vendue will begin at 2 o'clock, P. M. and poſſeſſion had by the firſt of April next.

Newtown township, Bucks county, Dec. 8, 1794. †

WANTED,

In Weſt-Jerſey State,

Four Hundred Pounds,

On Land Security, at lawful Intereſt. Enquire of the Printers of this Paper. Dec. 8.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Stow creek township, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 26th of November laſt, an Apprentice LAD, named DAVID STOGDIN, about 18 years of age, is ſtreight built, well grown, has thick brown hair, which he ſometimes wears tied behind; had on and took with him, a lead coloured thick cloth homeſpun coattee, almoſt new, very large in the ſleeves, an out-ſide jacket of the ſame colour, much worn, a deep blue waiſtcoat, with two rows of metal buttons, one old lead coloured do. a new tow and linen ſhirt, one other do. a little worn, a pair of reddiſh coloured ſtriped linſey trowſers, one pair of tow and linen do. one pair of woolen ſtockings, of a mixed blue and white colour, broken in the feet, neats leather ſhoes, with yellow metal buckles, a round ſmall brim wool hat, almoſt new, a ſilk handkerchief, red, checked large with narrow ſtripes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Apprentice, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

DAVID AYARS.

December 6, 1794. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of BALTZER KEALER, late of Tinecum township, Bucks county, deceaſed, are deſired to make make payment, on or before the 27th day of May next; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement.

WILLIAM KEALER, } Executors.
GEORGE KEALER, }

December 1, 1794. *

STRAYED away from the main ſtreet of Germantown, on Wedneſday, the 26th ult. a light red freſh milch COW, with large horns, one of which is ſcaled, has ſome white ſpots on her belly; as ſhe was brought from the Jerſies, it is probable ſhe may have gone towards the Delaware. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, near the Market-houſe, ſhall receive THREE DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, or Ten Shillings for information, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get her again.

JOHN ROSE.

Germantown, Dec. 5, 1794. ¶

PITTSBURGH, December 6.

Mr. Scull,

By inſerting the following letter, and the anſwer thereto, in the Pittſburgh Gazette, you will thereby exhibit the warm and ſpirited attachment of a Frenchman to our government, and the amiable diſpoſition of the Commander in Chief of the late Militia army; and alſo the perfidy of men from whom the United States claimed a different conduct.

"I HAVE the honor to inform your Excellency that on the 30th of October, having underſtood that David Bradford, of Waſhington, was going down the river in a ſmall canoe, by himſelf, and had paſſed oppoſite to Galliopolis but a little while ago, I thought it was my duty, as being a public officer at this poſt, to give orders to ſtop him. Conſequently, I ſent three of the ſpies, and a ſubaltern officer, with orders to take him, and deliver him to my poſſeſſion at Galliopolis, where I intended to keep him under a ſtrong guard till I had been honored with your orders.

My men overtook him on the 31ſt, about eleven in the morning, 30 miles below the Big Scioto, but unluckily for them, he had two hours before got into a boat of the Contractors, where they found 13 men all ready to protect Bradford, and maſſacre any who would undertake to take him away. My men, after having uſed their beſt endeavours, and exerted all meaſures which prudence and inferiority could ſuggeſt in ſuch occurrence, compelled to give up to the majority, and follow the boat as long as poſſible, to try to get a reinforcement from ſome of the ſtations on the river; they offered fifty dollars to any man who would turn out with them to take Bradford, but they found the moſt part of the people diſpoſed in his favour, and inclined to ſerve his cauſe.

By ſeveral reports I have right to conjure that Bradford landed at Limeſtone, and was conducted to ſome part of the country, where he could ſafely preach his doctrine, and ſpread the flame of a new inſurrection. It will be almoſt impoſſible to take him alive in a country where the majority is in favour, and a matter of great chance if he can be killed without any fatal conſequences. I yeſterday ſaw Capt. Jolly, of the mouth of Whelen, who communicated to me the orders iſſued by your Excellency, to take Bradford, or to kill him, rather than to ſuffer him to eſcape. I gave to Capt. Jolly all the information which I had, and ordered him to proceed to Limeſtone, where he could receive ſome directions favourable to his purpoſe.

That boat of the contractors aboard which Bradford was found, was bound to Fort Waſhington, under the command of a certain Samuel Duncan, and loaded with coal; there were ſeveral paſſengers on board, who by their hoſtile diſpoſition appeared to be particularly attached to Bradford, All the information you may wiſh to have on this important ſubject can be eaſily obtained at Fort Waſhington, where S. Duncan delivered his boat.

I am mortified that my undertaking has been unſucceſsful, where I would have been happy to have my attachment for this country fully manifeſted.

And if your Excellency thinks that I could be of any ſervice in this affair, and would honor me with ſome orders, they ſhould be performed with the greateſt vigilance and punctuality.

I am your Excellency's moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

D'HEBECOURT, Captain commanding militia at Galliopolis.

His Excellency Governor Lee,
Commander in Chief of the
Army at Pittſburgh."

Head-Quarters, Pittſburgh, Nov. 22.

SIR,

I HAVE received your letter of the 10th inſt. and maturely conſidered its contents.

I am concerned that the party in purſuit of Mr. Bradford were unſucceſsful in efforts to arreſt him, in as much as I fear the late convulſions of this part of the country may in a great degree be aſcribed to his councils and efforts. I hope at the ſame time that he will yet be delivered into the hands of juſtice, that he may expiate, by his puniſhment, thoſe offences which he is ſuppoſed to have committed againſt that country, from which he derived his exiſtence and ſupport; but while I wiſh that he ſhould be taken, I wiſh not that he ſhould be deſtroyed; on the contrary, I ſhould be affected with great concern ſhould I hear that he had been killed, or even treated with unneceſſary ſeverity or cruelty.

It is the happineſs, as it is the pride of America, that no perſon can be deprived of his property or exiſtence but by law. The principles of juſtice, on which are founded thoſe of the law, pronounce, that before he ſhall be deprived of the latter, he ſhall be confronted with his accuſers, allowed the benefit of exculpatory teſtimony, and permitted to urge whatever he may think neceſſary for his defence.

Conformably to this idea the ſeveral offenders who have been ſeized in this deluded country have been regularly delivered to the civil power, which will deal with them according to their merits.

Permit me, therefore, to aſſure you, ſir, that the information you have received, that I wiſhed Bradford to be killed rather than ſuffered to eſcape, is erroneous, and that I ſhudder at the idea of hunting to death a fellow being.

If by your exertions he could be brought to this place alive, you would confer an obligation on me, and on the United States, at the ſame time, in that event I ſhould wiſh him to be treated with every civility conſiſtent with his ſafe cuſtody.

I am, &c. &c.

HENRY LEE.

D'Hebecourt.

December 2, 1794.

Mr. Printer,

The following is a true copy of a certificate given me by the Chief Juſtice of the State of Pennſylvania.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

The underwritten, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, certifies, that Edward Cook, of the county of Fayette, in the ſaid State of Pennſylvania, Eſquire, hath this day before him perſonally appeared, and voluntarily entered into a recognizance to the United States of America, himſelf in three thouſand dollars, and one good ſurety for one thouſand five hundred dollars, for his perſonal appearance before the Juſtices of the Supreme Court of the ſaid United States, at the next ſpecial ſeſſion of the Circuit court to be holden for the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, and then and there anſwering to ſuch charges of treaſonable and ſeditious practices, and ſuch other matters of miſdemeanor as ſhall be alledged againſt him in behalf of the United States, and that he will not depart that court without licence. The underwritten further certifies, that the aforeſaid recognizance was taken in the preſence and with approbation of William Bradford, Eſq; Attorney General of the ſaid United States. Done at Philadelphia the ſixth of November in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four.

(Signed) THOS. M'KEAN.

To all whom it may concern.

The above is intended to ſhew that the ſubſcriber holds himſelf liable to anſwer any thing that may be alledged againſt him, notwithſtanding the inſinuations that may be to the contrary.

EDWARD COOK.

By HENRY LEE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Major General therein, and Commander in Chief of the Militia Army, in the Service of the United States,

A PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of the powers and authority in me veſted, by the Preſident of the United States, and in obedience to his benign intentions, therewith communicated, I do, by this my proclamation, declare and make known to all concerned, that a full, free, and entire pardon, (excepting and providing as hereafter mentioned) is hereby granted to all perſons reſiding within the counties of Waſhington, Alleghany, Weſtmoreland, and Fayette, in the State of Pennſylvania, and in the county of Ohio, in the State of Virginia, guilty of treaſon, or miſpriſon of treaſon againſt the United States, or otherwiſe directly or indirectly engaged in the wicked and unhappy tumults and diſturbances lately exiſting in thoſe counties; excepting, nevertheleſs, from the benefit and effect of this pardon, all perſons charged with the commiſſion of offences againſt the United States, and now actually in cuſtody, or held by recognizance to appear and anſwer for ſuch offences at any judicial court or courts; excepting alſo all perſons avoiding fair trial, by abandonment of their homes; and excepting, moreover, the following perſons, the atrocity of whoſe conduct renders it proper to mark them by name, for the purpoſe of ſubjecting them, with all poſſible certainty, to the regular courſe of judicial proceedings, and whom all officers, civil and military, are required to endeavour to apprehend and bring to juſtice, to wit, Benjamin Parkinſon, Arthur Gardner, Thomas Lapſley, Edward Cook, Richard Holcroft, John Mitchell, Geo. Parker, Thomas Spiers, Edward Magner, jun. David Lock, Peter Lyle, William Hay, Thomas Patton, Patrick Jack, Daniel Hamilton, William Miller, Edward Wright, David Bradford, Alexander Fulton, William Bradford, William Hanna, Thomas Hughes, Ebenezer Gallagher, John Shields, William M'Elhenny, Stephenſon Jack, and Andrew Hilands, of the State of Pennſylvania; and William Sutherland, William M'Kinley, Robert Stephenſon, John Moore, and John M'Cormick, of Ohio county, in the State of Virginia.

Provided, That no perſon who ſhall hereafter wilfully obſtruct, or attempt to obſtruct the execution of any of the laws of the United States, or be in any wiſe aiding or abetting therein, ſhall be entitled to any benefit or advantage of the pardon herein before granted: And provided alſo, That nothing herein contained, ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to the remiſſion or mitigation of any forfeiture of any penalty incurred by reaſon of infractions of, or obſtructions to, the laws of the United States for collecting a revenue upon diſtilled Spirits and Stills.

Given under my hand, at Head Quarters, in Elizabeth Town, this twenty-ninth day of November, 1794.

HENRY LEE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

G. K. TAYLOR,
Aid de Camp.

Philadelphia, December 17.

SIR,

A Reſolve, expreſſing in terms the moſt cordial, the unanimous thanks of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Congreſs, to the Militia in actual ſervice for the ſuppreſſion of the inſurrection, has been communicated to me by the Preſident, in a manner which cannot fail to enhance the value of ſo honourable a teſtimonial. The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the General Aſſembly, have likewiſe declared, in ſimilar language, the high ſenſe which they entertain of the ardour, magnanimity and perſeverance of our fellow citizens, upon an oc-

casion so interesting to the reputation and tranquility of the state. You will be pleased immediately to transmit the several resolves, relating to the subject, and the letter from the War Department (copies of which are for that purpose, enclosed) to the Major Gen. and Brigadier Generals, of the division of the Pennsylvania Militia, employed on the expedition; and you will instruct the Brigade-Inspectors to pursue the most public, expeditious and effectual measures, for making the same known to all the officers and privates of the quota taken from their respective Brigades.

It is not in my power to add to the force of praise, thus spontaneously flowing from the highest source of political authority; but as it would give me pain, on any occasion, to suppress a heart-felt acknowledgement of the patriotic services, upon which that praise is bestowed, let the tribute of my grateful thanks, accompany the communication of the present letter to our fellow citizens.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 10th Dec. 1794.

To JOSIAH HARMAR, Esq;
Adjutant-General of the Militia of Pennsylvania.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
In the House of Representatives.
Wednesday Dec. 10th, 1794.

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be given, to the officers, and privates, of the Militia of this commonwealth, who have been recently employed, in suppressing the insurrection in the western counties of this state, for their patriotic ardour, in offering their services, and their magnanimity and perseverance, in encountering and sustaining the hardships, and privations of a military life, for the purpose of supporting the constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested, to convey to them the purport of the foregoing resolution, in such a manner, as shall appear to him to be the most likely to answer the intentions of this House.

GEORGE LATIMER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

To THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SIR,

Our sensations of joy are equally warm with those you express, at the restoration of law, order and tranquility in the western counties. We approve, most sincerely, of the measures adopted to effect this end. And, here, we think it but grateful to express our acknowledgements to the army for their patriotism, their zeal, and their uniform adherence to that part of the constitution which declares, that the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power. Our thanks, and the thanks of all America, are due to them for their public services. While they have taught the deluded part of our citizens, that obedience to the laws of our country, is their interest as well as duty, they have given the most unequivocal proof, that the government of the United States is strong, wise and merciful, and that it is supported not only by the *authority*, but also by the *affections* of the People. Nations may profit by the example, and, while they pardon the feeble efforts of those who combine, from ignorance, or motives more exceptionable, to asperse and to defeat the laws, they will be convinced, that a government, purely republican, is best calculated for the security and happiness of man.

Our gratitude is also excited, by the gallant conduct of Gen. Wayne and the western army: it furnishes a strong additional proof of the wisdom and energy of our government, and of the patriotism and valour of our citizens. Their perseverance and fortitude have made a deep and lasting impression on our minds.

Our sentiments correspond wholly with yours, as to the propriety and necessity of establishing schools.—We believe that there is an inseparable connection, between knowledge and our political prosperity.

The several other matters, stated in your address, shall receive a due and deliberate consideration.

In these, and in all our endeavours to promote the public happiness, we rely on the aid and approbation of the Executive.

By order of the Senate,

WILLIAM BINGHAM,
Speaker of the Senate.

In Senate,
Thursday, Dec. 11, 1794.

Wednesday last returned from the western expedition, MACPHERSON'S volunteer battalion of blues, headed by their friend Gen. Frelinghuysen, who commanded the legion. At Broad street, they were received under a discharge of artillery, by a detachment which went out for that purpose—from Schuylkill they were escorted into the city by Captains Dunlap, Singer, and M^c Connell's Horse, in full uniform—their companions in the late truly glorious, successful, and bloodless expedition. The concourse of citizens which shouted a welcome to their return was immense---every eye beamed gratitude and pleasure.

As they passed the President's house, who was at the door, the band played; the Father of his country expressed, in his countenance, more than can be described.

The colours of the shipping in the harbour were displayed, and the bells of Christ Church rang a joyful peal upon the occasion.

And on Saturday last the city cavalry, four companies of artillery, Macpherson's volunteer blues, that part of Colonel Gurney's regiment then in the city, and the officers of the first division of the militia of Pennsylvania, repaired, agreeable to appointment, to the Middle-ferry, where they met the remainder of the troops belonging to the city, on their return from the western expedition. They were welcomed with shouts of pleasure and approbation, by their brothers in arms, and a great concourse of other citizens, a detachment of the artillery fired a federal salute—the bells rang a joyful peal—and universal congratulation closed the scene.

From good authority we learn, that Mr. Jay has made application to the government of France, for permission to communicate directly with our minister in Paris, by means of a packet that should enjoy the usual privileges of vessels employed by diplomatic characters, of not being liable to search or examination. This demand is thought by some to be indicative of a desire in the British court of commencing a peace negociation with the French, in which Mr. Jay should be the mediator. This idea was some time since held out in the English prints, and the circumstances above related appear to give it weight.

Extract of a letter dated Knoxville, 17th Nov. to a gentleman in this city.

"I have enclosed to Gen. M. the last Knoxville paper, to which I beg leave to refer for your Indian talks, &c. and from which you may infer that this country is in a state of tranquility, but notwithstanding these favourable appearances, the district of Mero continues to experience the most savage barbarities. From the 23d last month, to the 8th of the present, no less than nine persons have been killed, two barbarously wounded, and two taken prisoners; a number of horses have been stolen, and other property plundered. The expedition of Gen. Logan has failed; not more than thirty men, 'tis said, met him at the place of rendezvous; the people here, notwithstanding they are sore from former insidious strokes from the Cherokees, appear generally pleased at the failure, being willing to try once more the effects of negociations. But if the Cherokees again break out, I verily believe that the people will no longer be restrained. Indeed, I am well informed that the militia officers have pretty unanimously agreed to withhold until the 1st of February next. If prior or subsequent to that time, depredations or murders should be committed, I am fully persuaded they will no longer be restrained. Indeed it is to me matter of surprise, that they have so long been passive. It is only for a man to be in this to know the hardships they have endured. Surely Congress will this session relieve them. You know enough of Indian policy to pronounce that nothing but fear will restrain them. The expedition of Major Ore into the Cherokee lower towns, I dare venture to assert, at least in my opinion, has been productive of more real benefit to this country, than all the negociations with the Indians and presents made them; and if the Creeks, as well as Cherokees, knew that expeditions were authorised into their country, I verily believe that they would be at peace without the expence of a campaign."

A letter, dated St. Croix, 22d November, states, that three ships of the line had arrived at Martinico from England, and that a convoy, with a number of troops, commanded by General Vaughan, were hourly expected at that place.

Two sailors who formerly belonged to the ship Elsinore, Capt. Offguard, of Copenhagen, arrived here on Wednesday last in the Danish ship Peter Holter, Capt. Dodds, 55 days from Cadiz, they inform, that the Elsinore mounted 26 guns, and 160 men; that she sailed from Calcutta some time in summer last, bound for Copenhagen, with a very valuable cargo, consisting of silks, cotton, sugar rum, pepper, &c. that about the 6th of October, within 48 hours sailing of Lisbon, at 8 o'clock in the morning, they discovered fire in the ship's hold which they could not extinguish; that the Capt. officers, and part of the crew, 25 in number, deserted the ship, and kept at a distance from her in the long-boat until the evening, at which time the ship was seen in a flame of fire; and that next morning they were picked up by an English ship from Liverpool, which carried them safe into Cadiz. They believe that the greatest part of the crew have fallen victims to the flames.

NORFOLK, Dec. 3.

Loss of the Ann.

The ship Ann, Capt. Mahon, of this port, bound on a voyage to St. Croix, being about 50 leagues E. S. E. from Cape Henry, was struck on the bows by a whale on Wednesday last, at noon, and carried away the gripe and cut-water; in a few minutes she had 13 feet water, which was on a level with the main deck. In this distressing situation they remained 27 hours at the pumps, when fortunately they fell in with Capt. Langley, of Baltimore, in a schooner bound to Boston, who took out all hands, and assisted them in preserving a part of the sails and rigging.

News from the West-Indies.

On Monday arrived here the schooner Regulator, Capt. Freeman, in 20 days from Grenada. Capt. Freeman says, that a few days after he sailed, he spoke a brig that sailed the same day from Barbadoes, who informed him, that a fleet of 6 sail of the line, and 4000 troops, had arrived from Europe, and had gone against the French at Guadaloupe.

BALTIMORE, December 10.

It is now with pleasure we may contemplate the return of our brave and virtuous citizens, from their long and tedious marches across the mountains, an arduous service that called them far distant from their business and families, to oppose and overset the schemes of daring and unreasonable men. A sense of the blessings enjoyed under the Federal Constitution, animated every breast—the security of their persons and property, with a perfect freedom from every species of ecclesiastical domination, were motives which afforded energy to their conduct and fortitude to their minds, superior to every difficulty.

We were led by these reflections on reading the affectionate and polite address of Gen. SMITH, to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland brigade, at the Camp near Pierce's Ferry, when they received orders for their return, and it is with much satisfaction we present our readers with a copy thereof, which we have been so fortunate as to obtain.

Camp, near Pierce's Ferry, Nov. 15.

To the officers and soldiers of the Maryland brigade.

Fellow-citizens in arms,

It is with pleasure that I congratulate you on the order to return to your own homes, after having performed the most sacred of all duties, that of having contributed to the support of our free and excellent government and its laws:—A duty which you have performed in a most severe and inclement season, and over the most mountainous and rugged part of America, with a fortitude and patience that does honour to yourselves and your country. You have assisted to convince the world that the freemen and free republics can and will support their constitution and their laws, without the aid of a standing army, and that although a few may be deluded into errors, by designing and ambitious men, yet that the great body of the people of America are lovers of order, and are ready to risk their lives to prevent anarchy and confusion. Permit me to acknowledge my personal obligations to you, for the order of discipline that has reigned in the ranks, and for the able assistance I have received from the infinite attention to their duty that has been so conspicuous among the officers.—It is with the highest satisfaction that I can assert that you have literally obeyed the injunctions of your beloved President; that, going to enforce the laws, you have carefully avoided the infraction of any.

You will each of you return to your respective counties with considerable military information, which you will diffuse among our fellow citizens, and strongly impressed with the necessity of an efficient and well regulated militia. Permit me to add that I shall at all times be happy in hearing of your personal welfare, and to assure you, that I am, with sincere regard,

Your fellow-citizen,

SAMUEL SMITH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

The election in this district has been a severely contested one—and both parties pretend to victory—which will not be decided untill the 2d Tuesday in January, when the baliots will be estimated by the awful canvassing committee. It will not be amiss, however, to mention, that the friends of Mr. Livingston are so confident of their success, that they dare risk an opinion, derived partly from phizzes and partly from a knowledge of the voters' sentiments, that there is a majority of about 100 votes in favor of Mr. Livingston.

Captain Butler, in the sloop George, arrived last evening, in 3 days from Norfolk, informs, that last Saturday, a sea fight took place off the capes of Virginia, between one French 64 and two frigates of 36, and one English 40, and two frigates of 36; that several boats went out to see the fight, but he had not learnt how it terminated.

Captain Mallaby, in the ship Charlotte, left the Texel Oct. 16, and informs, that the inhabitants of Amsterdam are in great consternation at the approach of the French. He brings no news of any great event; but it seems inundations are begun in some parts of Holland.

All accounts from Amsterdam agree, that the city is disturbed with internal dissentions—parties run high, and threaten serious consequences.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated Oct. 1.

"Our commerce has been totally suspended for three weeks, in consequence of the rapid advance of the French army. Since the capture of Sluys and other frontier places, they have arrived at Bommel, about 7 leagues from Utrecht; and as there is no opposition on the part of the allies, it is generally thought they will be in the neighbourhood of this city in less than a month."

In addition to this extract, we learn that in Amsterdam they are so fearful of mobs, that they have placed cannon and 200 armed men, with lighted torches, to prevent the people from rising—also at the bank are placed two cannon for the same purpose.

The Dutch papers confirm the descent of the combined armies, and their inability to give the least succour to the Dutch in this their critical situation.

TRENTON, Dec. 9.

By THOMAS HENDERSON, Vice-President of the state of New Jersey,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is the duty of Christians at all times, as well in national as individual capacity, to acknowledge and observe the dispensations of divine Providence: And whereas it hath pleased the Supreme Disposer of events, to bless us and our neighbouring states with plentiful crops, for the support and comfort of life; to grant success to our military operations on the frontiers against a cruel and savage enemy, in such a degree as to afford a favourable prospect of obtaining peace, on honourable and equitable terms; to overrule our public councils and exertions against a dangerous insurrection in several of the western counties of Pennsylvania, in such a manner as to have the same suppressed without the effusion of human and kindred blood; to continue these United States in peace with the different nations of Europe, so generally engaged in one of the most sanguinary wars known in her history—the voice of reason and religion loudly calls on us for public as well as private acknowledgements of sincere and continued gratitude to God, the great author of all our mercies, and giver of every good gift, who has condescended, not only in those instances, but in a variety of others, so eminently to distinguish and favour us, notwithstanding our innumerable demerits:—I have therefore, by and with the advice of the honourable the Privy Council of this state, thought it necessary to recommend, that the first Tuesday in January next be observed throughout this state as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God; and that all orders of citizens, laying aside their usual avocations, give attendance to the religious exercises of the day;—at the same time recommending the serious remembrance, that a sense of our manifold sins and transgressions, with the threatening and alarming aspect of Divine Providence but a few months past, should lead us to join repentance, humiliation and prayer with our ascription of adoration, to him who sitteth on the circuit of the heavens, and doth according to his will in the armies of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth.

That all well disposed persons, of every denomination of Christians, and who are impressed with a belief that *Righteousness exalteth a nation*, and have learned to feel our common dependance upon the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, will readily concur in the important duties herein recommended, I trust, will not admit of a doubt, gratitude always being a reasonable and acceptable service. Let us then unite in humble adoration and thanksgiving to Him whose omniscience pervades space and eternity, and fervently supplicate that he would graciously be pleased to establish our government in righteousness, to revive the spirit and strengthen the interests of pure and undefiled religion; to pardon our many national as well as individual offences; to over-rule the tumults of the earth, and long to continue to the United States of America *Liberty, Peace and Prosperity.*

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, at Trenton, the fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the said state the nineteenth.

THO. HENDERSON.

By the Vice-President,
Samuel W. Stockton, Secretary.

His Excellency Gov. HOWELL, accompanied by about 90 horse, arrived yesterday in this city from the western expedition: He was met, some distance from this place, by a number of citizens, and escorted into town. On his appearance he was welcomed by the discharge of 15 cannon, from Captain Gee's company of artillery.

New-Jersey, House of Assembly, Dec. 3.

RESOLVED, That the Legislature embrace the present occasion of expressing their approbation of the measures pursued by the President of the United States for suppressing the insurrection in the four western counties of Pennsylvania, and with pleasure view his solicitude and care for a

the execution of the laws and ſupport of the conſtitution.

RESOLVED, That the Legiſlature of this ſtate entertain a high ſenſe of the virtue, patriotiſm and alacrity of the commander in chief, in complying with the requiſition of the Preſident of the United States, for calling into ſervice the militia of this ſtate, againſt the inſurgents of the four weſtern counties of Pennſylvania.

RESOLVED, That the patience and magnanimity with which the officers and privates of the militia of this ſtate, who have marched under that requiſition, have encountered the fatigues and difficulties of a long and arduous march, at ſo inclement a ſeaſon of the year, juſtify the Legiſlature in declaring, that *they have deſerved well of their country*; and the Legiſlature felicitate themſelves and their fellow-citizens, that ſo direct and unconſtitutional a violation and reſiſtance of the laws of the United States, has been ſo completely diſcountenanced and defeated.

The above Reſolutions were unanimouſly paſſed by both Houſes of the Legiſlature.

On Wedneſday laſt, the Legiſlature of this ſtate adjourned, to meet at this place, the ſecond Tueſday in February next.

Received by the ſhip Betſey, arrived at Boſton, in 41 days from Breſt.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

October 6.

News from the Armies.

Carnot, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, made the following report:

Citizens,

A ſplendid victory has juſt now covered the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe with glory. The enemy, entrenched on the banks of the Roer, and protected by the fortreſs of Juliers, was totally defeated, and the fortreſs of Juliers is taken.

This event is the moſt important of all thoſe which have happened during the courſe of this campaign, without even excepting the battle of Fleurus.

Maeſtricht has now loſt all hopes of being relieved; a ſtand for our armies near the banks of the Rhine is aſſured; the enemy is exiled to the other ſide of that river; the road to Holland is opened; our winter quarters are protected; and we are maſters of all the reſources, which the provinces of Limburg, Cologne, Treves, Luxembourg and Juliers offer.

The enterprize was alſo the moſt difficult ever undertaken; the enemy had rallied all their forces; their army amounted to 80,000 men; all the advantages of art and nature were on their ſide; but we had the advantage of courage, confidence, and the remembrance of our glorious exploits: And what are the obſtacles of nature and art, in compariſon to the genius of liberty, and the love of our country!

Citizens, all your exterior enemies are now humb'ed, and flying; the armies were conſequently the firſt in accompliſhing their taſk; it belongs now to us, to accompliſh ours; for our warriors have impoſed on us the duty, to cruſh the interior enemies of the republic.

Citizens, the triumphant armies obey your voice; and ſhould a few intriguers be ſuffered to dictate laws in the hall of the convention? No! it is time that the national repreſentation ſhould ſeize with its gigantic arms all the factions; that it ſhould reduce the factions to their nullity, by daſhing them againſt each other; it is time at laſt to announce, that the convention will be the depoſitory of the rights of the people, and annihilate thoſe who ſhall dare to put their hypocritical or furious hands on the ark of the convention.

The Official Letters:

Head Quarters, Juliers, Oct. 3.

Gillet, repreſentative of the people with the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, to the committee of public.

Dear Colleagues,

I delayed, to this moment, ſending you an account of the latter ſucceſſes of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, becauſe I wiſhed to announce to you at the ſame time a victory, the capture of a fortified town, of a citadel, of 60 pieces of artillery, and of a great quantity of powder and ammunition.

You ſaw, by my laſt diſpatches, that the Auſtrian army, defeated on the 18th and 20th Sept. in detail, at Sprimont and Clermont, had rallied in maſs on the river Roer, and conſiſted of between 60 and 80 thouſand men. On the 22d Sept. we took Aix la-Chappelle, and our army have encamped on the plain of Aldenhoven; its left wing ſupported on the Worm, and the right wing extended to Schwiller, on the Dente.

The deſign of the enemy was to defend the paſſage over the Roer, and to effect a communication with Maeſtricht; a ſtrong detachment of the Auſtrian army was, to to that effect, poſted on the left bank of the Roer, and occupied the famous poſition behind Aldenhoven and before Juliers, which, already ſtrong by nature, was beſides fortified with a chain of redoubts, and almoſt impregnable in all its points.

We are determined to purſue our ſucceſſes, and Jourdan reſolved to force the laſt entrenchments of the enemy. To enſure ſucceſs, it was neceſſary to have recourſe to one of thoſe ſkilful and bold manœuvres, which, if executed by experienced officers and intrepid ſoldiers, render always the greateſt enterprizes poſſible; for, the Roer, though fordable in many places, was ſwoln by the rain, which fell ſince ten days. Beſides all the fords were rendered impracticable, and thick ſet by Chevaux de Frize; the bridges were broken down, and the heights extending on the right bank of the Roer, from its ſpring to Roermonde, were covered with fortified lines and redoubts, defended by a formidable artillery.

Jourdan divided the army in four corps; he gave the command of the right wing to Gen. Scherer; the direction of the left wing to Gen. Klieber; Gen. Le Fevre was ordered to put himſelf at the head of the advanced guard, and Jourdan reſerved for himſelf the center, which formed the main force of the army. The Generals Hatry, Morlot, Championet and Debois, were under his orders. General Scherer was ordered to force the paſſage of Dueren; Klieber to direct the march of his column towards Keinſberg, and the advanced guard to attack Linnich, whilſt the main force ſhould be occupied in ſweeping away the camp before Juliers.

Yeſterday at 5 o'clock all the columns began their march; the different corps attacked with equal courage; the camp of Juliers was forced, and all the redoubts were taken with an intrepedity without example, and in leſs than two hours.

The cavalry of the enemy appeared to cover their retreat; but they were charged, routed, purſued to the glacis of Juliers, and owed, as well as the reſt of the Auſtrian army, their ſafety to the artillery of the fortreſs, which prevented us from exterminating them at once. The 1ſt and 14th regiments dragoons diſtinguiſhed themſelves particularly in this engagement.

The other columns were equally ſucceſsful, but they met with difficulties of another kind. When the advanced guard appeared before Linnich, the enemy had deſtroyed the bridge and ſet fire to the town; all the paſſages being rendered impracticable, our republicans were obliged to brave a terrible fire of ſmall arms and artillery, while they were occupied in reeſtabliſhing the bridges. Our artillery began now to thunder, and in this, as well as on every former occaſion, proved its ſuperiority over that of the enemy, who were forced to abandon their redoubts, and to retreat.

The paſſage over the river could however not be entirely effected, becauſe it was found impoſſible to build the bridges before night. All was prepared to croſs the Roer this morning, when after the fall of a thick fog we diſcovered on the other bank of the river the enemy in full flight.

Several redoubts were raiſed during the night before Juliers, we eſtabliſhed immediately a battery of howitzers, which began to bombard the fortreſs with conſiderable effect, when the white flag was hung out in the citadel, a deputation of the magiſtrates offered us the key of the town, which had been evacuated during the night, and the fortreſs ſurrendered at diſcretion.

The 2d of October will be a memorable day for the armies of the Republic; an army of between 60 and 80 thouſand men defeated, notwithſtanding the moſt formidable poſition; a place ſtronger than Landrecies evacuated, though it was beſides defended by a good citadel, and foſſes, filled with water; a fortreſs conquered, without ſtriking a blow, with all its artillery, a well provided arſenal, and more than 500 quintals of powder. Theſe, dear colleagues, are the fruits of that ſplendid victory,

The loſs of the enemy is immenſe. The fields on the left bank at the Roer to the fortified lines are covered with dead bodies; this and every circumſtance, we obſerved this morning, give ſtriking proofs of the precipitate retreat of the Auſtrians.

Every object on the road to Cologne, bears the mark of the moſt compiete defeat. Several columns of cavalry, flying artillery, and grenadiers, are in purſuit of the enemy; and in this very moment I receive intelligence, that Gen. Dubois at the head of 6 regiments of cavalry, has reached the baggage of the enemy on the road to Cologne, and made about 600 priſoners.

I cannot mention all the traits of heroiſm and courage diſplayed during the battle; elſe I would be obliged to write down the names of all the corps of all the generals of every officer and ſoldier; for all have fought like heroes.

I ſhall only cite two particularly remarkable actions. The firſt happened in the corps commanded by Gen. Kleber. Thoſe brave warriors, impatient to delay the attack, for the want of a bridge, plunged into the water, croſſed the river, attacked the entrenchments of the enemy, and took them with the bayonet and ſword in hand. The ſecond action covers two ſquadrons of chaſſeurs commanded by Gen. Hautpont, with glory; they met with four ſquadrons of Auſtrian huſſars, charged them, without conſidering their number, and drove them into the river. Almoſt all the huſſars taken, cut to piecies, or drowned. Salute and Fraternity.

(Signed) GILLET.

Jourdan, Commander in Chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, to the citizens repreſentatives, compoſing the Committe of Public Safety.

Head-quarters, Juliers, Oct. 3.

The army marched yeſterday to the banks of the Roer, in order to attack the enemy. The right wing was directed againſt Dueren, the centre againſt Juliers, one diviſion againſt Linnich, and the left wing againſt Hoiſberg and Renderait.

All the troops, the enemy had poſted on the left bank of the river, were ſoon routed by a vigorous attack of the Republicans.

The right and left wing attacked in thoſe points where the army wanted to effect a paſſage over the river, and notwithſtanding the redoubts and enormous entrenchments, all the poſts were forced; the Republicans, braving the moſt heavy fire of the enemy, built up new bridges: ſome who were more impatient, ſwam over the river.

The centre charged the Auſtian cavalry, till within muſket ſhot of the forts of Juliers, the fire of which alone could ſave them from being cut to pieces. Night terminated the battle, and we were prepared this morning to make uſe of our newly conſtructed bridges, by recommencing the conflict; but the enemy did not think it adviſeable to wait for us; they ſet off at midnight; a thick fog concealed their retreat till 8 o'clock.

We took advantage of the darkneſs of the night, and eſtabliſhed a battery of howitzers before Juliers; as ſoon as the fog permitted us to diſcover the place, we threw ſome ſhells into the fortreſs. The Magiſtrates came immediately to deliver the keys, and announced us the evacuation of that place, which we found in the beſt condition; we found 60 pieces of cannon, a well provided arſenal, and different other articles, the ſpecification of which I have not received yet.

The loſs of the enemy in killed and wounded, amounts to about 4 or 5 thouſand men; between 7 and 8 hundred priſoners; a great many horſes and deſerters. Our cavalry purſues the enemy. In the evening I ſhall receive news of their exploits. I don't doubt but the repreſentative of the people, Gillet, will give you a detailed account concerning the behaviour of the troops.

This very moment I am informed, that 500 quintals of powder were found at Juliers.

Salute and Fraternity,

(Signed) JOURDAN.

Decree.

The National Convention declares that the army of the Sambre and Meuſe does not ceaſe to deſerve well of the Republic.

The news of the victory gained by the French troops near the wall of Juliers, ſhall be ſent by extraordinary couriers to all the armies of the Republic.

The diſpatches received from the army of Sambre and Meuſe, as alſo the report of the committee of public ſafety, ſhall be inſerted in the bulletin.

From a London Paper.

September 20.

"From the late dreadful trials in Edinburgh, it appears that the man who ſuggeſted the putting pikes into the hands of the people, the ſeizing on the Caſtle, and the Judges, was a hired agent and ſpy of government.

In the trial of Watt, his conviction and the ſentence paſſed on him at Edinburgh, there is ſomething exceedingly ſingular and myſterious. It muſt ſhock Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas, to have their friend and correſpondent die the moſt ignominious death that can be inflicted on man. The encouragement given to Watt, doubtleſs, induced him to delude a number of low, weak and ignorant people, who are privy to meaſures as fooliſh and chimerical as they were reprehenſible. The object of this man certainly was, when things were nearly mature, to have informed his friends, his Majeſty's Miniſters, of the circumſtance, and by the diſcloſure of ſuch a plot, he expected to have a Sinecure place, and probably a title.

A ſet of new alarmiſts have ſtarted up.—Since the conviction of Mr. Watt, in Edinburgh whom the Lord advocate proved, on oath, to have been a ſpy in the confidence of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas, the ſquad of informers feel themſelves in a very critical ſituation. It has for a long time been the practice of theſe men, who ſo vilely degrade themſelves, to give vent to the moſt ſcurrilous, treaſonable expreſſions againſt his Majeſty, for the purpoſe of inducing unguarded men to join them in ſuch improper conduct, that they may have an opportunity of impeaching the fools to thoſe who employ ſpies and informers. But Mr. Watt's conviction ſhews to a demonſtration, that government will not ſpare even their own aſſociates, and the low hirelings feel moſt forcibly their precarious ſituation. One good conſequence muſt reſult, theſe tempting devils in human ſhape, will be cautious how they *go about, ſeeking whom they may devour.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now ſelling, wholeſale or retail, by

Hall & Sellers, No. 51,

High-Street,

Poor Richard's

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1795:

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations, a Variety of uſeful and entertaining Matter, in Proſe and Verſe.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the Premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 8th Day of January next,

A Valuable PLANTATION, containing 83 acres, with a ſufficient quantity of good meadow and woodland, in Montgomery township, county of Montgomery, lying on the road leading to Coryell's ferry, and adjoining Bethlehem road, 22 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from Montgomery Meeting-houſe; there are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, with 4 rooms on a floor, a good ſpring-houſe, with a never-failing ſpring in it, and a frame barn with ſufficient ſtabling, a good bearing orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees, and in good repair. Should any perſon incline to ſee the Premiſes before the day of ſale, they will be ſhewn them by the ſubſcriber, living thereon. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion the firſt of April next. An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms made known on the day of ſale.

Will be Sold at the ſame time, horſes, cows, ſheep, and ſwine, a good waggon and chair, and ſundry other articles, too tedious to mention. The Sale will be begin at 12 o'clock, when due attendance will be given, by

ISAAC JOHNSON.

December 6, 1794.

Philadelphia, December 13, 1794.

ANY Perſon deſirous to contract for the ſupply of RATIONS for the Recruits in Philadelphia, Lancaſter, Reading, and Carliſle, or either of thoſe Places, during the Year 1795, are requeſted to ſend in their PROPOSALS ſealed, to my Office, on or before the 26th inſtant.

The component Parts of the Ration are,

1 lb. of Bread or Flour.
1 lb. of Beef, or 3-4 lb. of Pork.
1-2 gill Rum, Brandy, or Whiſkey.
1 quart Salt, } for 100 Rations.
2 quarts Vinegar, } for 100 Rations.
2 lbs. Soap, } for 100 Rations.
1 lb. Candles, } for 100 Rations.

TENCH FRANCIS, Agent.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, Paper-Maker, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, a German Servant MAN, named CONRAD HEIDI, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has reddiſh hair, tied behind, a freckled face, down look, and ſlim; had on when he went away, a blue cloth ſurtout coat, a blue cloth ſailor's jacket, a grey cloth under jacket, a pair of black velvet, and a pair of corduroy breeches, and ſhoes tied with ſtrings. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN CARTER, late of Benſalem, in the county of Bucks, deceaſed, are once more earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to call and have them ſettled.

JOSHUA COMLY, Adminiſtrator.

Moorland, Philadelphia county, December 3, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the night of the 28th of November laſt, from the houſe of JAMES MARTIN, in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, an Apprentice BOY, named WILLIAM STARKEY, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a little ſtoop ſhouldered, and brown complexion; took with him, one dark brown fulled linſey coat, one light coloured broadloth do. and one green do. three under veſts, one of which was ſpotted velvet, one brown linſey, and one green do. and a pair of old leather breeches, with a patch on the right knee, a pair of footed woolen ſtockings, with old ſhoes and large plated buckles, and a white hat. Any perſon taking up and ſecuring ſaid Apprentice in gaol, or otherwiſe, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip aforeſaid. JOHN HULME.

December 15, 1794. * 6w

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 29th of October, a light Brown MARE, about 14 hands 3 inches high, trots and paces, has a pretty large ſtar in her forehead, one white hind foot, 4 years old laſt ſpring, has a dark brown ſpot on her right buttock, near the bigneſs of a hand, and lately ſhod before with new ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and gives information, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and if returned to the owner, the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JONATHAN JONES, Innkeeper.

Lower Mount-Bethel townſhip, Northampton county, Nov. 17, 1794. *

Just Published, and to be Sold by
HALL & SELLERS, No. 51, and by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, No. 87, in Market ſtreet,
(Price 75 Cents)

PRECEDENTS in the OFFICE of a JUSTICE of PEACE: To which is added, a SHORT SYSTEM of CONVEYANCING, in a Method entirely new: With an APPENDIX, containing a Variety of the moſt uſeful Forms.

By COLLINSON READ, Eſquire.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford township, Cheſter county, about the middle of October laſt, a Roan HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about 9 or 10 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold as the law directs.

SAMUEL BONTING.

November 7, 1794.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, near the 8 mile ſtone, on the 30th of November laſt, a ſtray Brown MARE, about 13 and a half hands high, 12 years old, ſhod all round; ſhe trots and paces. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. CASPER STROUES.

November 30, 1794. *

MUSTARD SEED.

The highest price given for Muſtard ſeed, by

Chriſtian Hahn and Son,

At their Manufactory, No. 104 North Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia. Where they have for ſale, MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PAPER-MILL, GRIST-MILL, and PIECE of LAND, containing 6 acres, ſituate in Upper Darby townſhip, Delaware county: The Paper-Mill is 105 feet long, by 30 feet wide, containing two vats, three engines, four preſſes, a ſizing furnace and preſs, &c. &c. and is in good order, having been lately thoroughly repaired. The Grist-Mill is adjoining the Paper-Mill, and is 46 feet long by 26 feet wide, has two pair of ſtones, one of which are the beſt burrs. Theſe Mills are on an excellent ſtream of water, having 14 feet head and fall. There are alſo on the premiſes, five Dwelling Houſes, for the accommodation of workmen, &c. two of which are ſtone, a barn 30 feet ſquare and two ſtories high, the lower ſtory of ſtone, and fitted for ſtabling; about 56 apple trees, 14 pear trees, and ſundry other fruit trees, in a thriving condition. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

MORRIS TRUMAN.

Eleventh Mo. 20, 1794.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

For TERM of LIFE,

A NEGRO MAN, named ELAM, commonly called AM, 23 years of age; he is a ſtout able man, and underſtands all kinds of farming buſineſs, an excellent hand with a team, and would ſuit for iron-works; he now lives in Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, near Job Lippincott's tavern; he belongs to, and is the property of the ſubſcriber, living in ſaid townſhip. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Negro, may apply to

JOSEPH BROWNING.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to hire, truſt, or harbour ſaid Negro, at their peril, except by leave from his Maſter. Nov. 30, 1794. *

STOP THIEF.

A Certain WILLIAM HILL, a laborer, abſconded laſt night from the ſubſcriber, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, and ſtole a number of men's and women's wearing apparel, viz. a cambiet gown, red and green, one ſtriped do. blue and white linſey, one linſey petticoat, ſtriped red, blue, and white, one half worn great coat, of a drab colour, with wooden buttons, one pair new olive-green tow trowſers, one white coarſe pillow caſe, one pair blue ribbed ſtockings, &c. William Hill, as he calls himſelf, ſays he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, freſh complexion, black hair, and ſtoop ſhouldered; had on, a white oznaburg frock, red jacket without ſleeves, new blue cloth trowſers, and a half worn hat. Whoever will apprehend ſaid villain, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the articles ſtolen recovered, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and reaſonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN PYLE.

December 1, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of LEONARD STONEBURNER, late of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, duly authenticated, to

SARAH PARIS,
HESTER WOODROW,
ANN STONEBURNER, } Adminiſtratrixes.
WILLIAM RUSH, Adminiſtrator.

December 3, 1794. ¶

BEST ENGLISH

Carpets and Carpeting,

Juſt come to hand, and to be Sold by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At No. 52, ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market ſtreets; alſo, a large and general Aſſortment of other GOODS, as uſual.

October 24. ¶

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, two miles from Weſt-Cheſter, on the main road to Philadelphia, containing nearly 80 acres, 30 of which are woodland, of the beſt quality, 20 acres under clover, and the remainder good paſture land: There are on ſaid Plantation, a ſtone dwelling houſe 50 feet front, cellared under, a well of good water near the door, barn, ſtable, ſtone ſpring-houſe, and out-houſes, all in good repair, a large pailed garden, a bearing orchard, a number of pear and cherry trees of different kinds, the ſituation pleaſant and healthy.

A PLANTATION in East-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, half a mile ſouth of the White Horſe tavern, on the Lancaſter road, containing 96 acres; thereon are, a two ſtory log houſe and ſtables, a ſpring of good water near the door, one half woodland, well timbered, the remainder good plow-land; the turnpike road is within a few perches of the houſe; both places are well ſituated for any kind of public buſineſs. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the firſt mentioned Plantation. JOHN RETTEW.

November 29, 1794. *

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living 9 miles above Lancaſter town, ſtate of Pennſylvania, and two from Dyſert's, formerly known by Scoot's tavern, on the 11th of September laſt, a Negro WOMAN, named ROSE, not very black, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, has loſt one of her upper fore teeth, about 33 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and ſtout built; ſhe took with her, a dark coloured linſey ſhort gown and petticoat, and a high crowned wool hat, but it is thought ſhe has been ſupplied with other cloaths, together with a paſs. Whoever takes up ſaid Wench, and ſecures her in any jail, ſo that her miſtreſs may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home.

ELEANOR MOORE.

N. B. Said Wench has been diſſatisfied with her place for ſome time paſt, if ſhe returns, ſhe ſhall have the liberty to chooſe a maſter.

November 29, 1794 6w *

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, containing upwards of 200 acres, the whole in good repair, and well laid in clover, ſituate in Radnor townſhip, Delaware county, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the turnpike road: there are on ſaid premiſes, a good ſtone houſe, barn and ſpring-houſe, and two ſmall tenements, with a good quantity of woodland, orchard and meadow; being convenient to ſeveral mills and houſes of worſhip; the ſoil is good, and natural to either graſs or grain; in a healthy part of the country. The terms may be known, and the premiſes ſhewn, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the ſame. BENJAMIN DAVIS.

11th Mo. 17, 1794. *

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the night of Thurſday, the 13th inſtant, an Apprentice BOY, named BENJAMIN FEURT, by trade a Taylor, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, very ſmart at his buſineſs, has dark brown hair, tied; had on and took with him, a dark olive coloured coating ſurtout, a new grey mixture coat, new caſſimer plaid waiſtcoat, ſcarlet ground nankeen breeches, and white ribbed ſtockings, ſhoes tied with black ribbands; alſo took with him, a ſcarlet waiſtcoat, two ſhirts ruffled at the boſom, a pair of cotton ſtriped trowſers, and a round hat about half worn. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above Boy, ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

BENJAMIN MARROT,
No. 76, Arch ſtreet, ſouth.

N. B. He ſtole his Indentures from his Maſter, by which he may endeavour to paſs as a free man. ¶ Nov. 17, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, at Nathan Haye's mill, in Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county,

A handſome dark bay MARE,

About 14½ hands high, has a remarkable ſtar in her forehead, and a white ſpot on the end of her noſe, three white feet, and white hairs on both ſides her back, occaſioned by a hurt from the ſaddle, trots and canters very neat and eaſy, and carries well, ſhews the blood, as to conſider her of that ſtrain, five years old paſt. Whoever ſecures the Mare and Thief, ſo as he be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his Mare again, ſhall have the above reward, or Sixteen Dollars for the Mare, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

ABISHAI CLARK.

Nov. 4. ¶ 6 w.

HOFF & DERRICK,

No. 8, North Fifth ſtreet,

Have juſt Publiſhed, and for Sale;

And to be Sold by Meſſrs. Dobſon, Young, Ormrod, Campbell, Stephens, Kammerer, Devies, M'Cullough, and other Bookſellers, Price 9-16ths of a Dollar,

A new and conciſe Hiſtory of

The Revolution in France;

From its Commencement to the Execution of the Gironde Party, and the Death of the Duke of ORLEANS—Embelliſhed with a neat Engraving, Octo. 22, 1794. *

WHEREAS ſundry perſons became purchaſers of lands belonging to the Pennſylvania Land Company of London, ſituate in the counties of New Caſtle and Kent, on Delaware, (now in the State of Delaware) which were ſold at Public Auction, at the City of Philadelphia, in the years 1765, 1770, 1773, and 1775, when the ſaid Purchaſers paid part of the Purchaſe Monies, and entered into articles of agreement with the ſubſcribers, Attornies and Agents for the Truſtees of the ſaid Pennſylvania Land Company, to pay the remainder at certain times, and under certain penalties, as in the ſaid articles of agreement is particularly mentioned: AND whereas many of the ſaid purchaſers, or their heirs and others, who hold the ſaid lands under them, have neglected to comply with the terms of the aforementioned articles of agreement; Therefore, Notice is hereby given to all ſuch defaulters, that unleſs they forthwith come and pay the monies due on their reſpective purchaſes, the ſeveral tracts of lands, by them ſo purchaſed, will be again expoſed to public ſale, agreeably to the terms of the articles of agreement they entered into as aforeſaid.

And all ſuch perſons as may be ſettled on, and hold poſſeſſion of lands belonging to the Company, and have not received a Title from them or their Agents, are hereby informed, that they now have an opportunity of avoiding the trouble and expence of a ſuit at law, by obtaining a legal Title to the lands they ſo hold, on applying to the ſubſcribers, No. 301, High-Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
JOSHUA HOWELL.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1794.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, a NEGROE MAN named JOE, about twenty-two years of age, near ſix feet high, ſtreight made, and has a ſcar under the hair a little above his forehead; had on and took with him, a new drab coloured home made thick cloth coat, with metal buttons, and a jacket of the ſame, with two rows of buttons on the breaſt; breeches of home made jean, and a pair of blue and white ſtriped linen trowſers, thread ſtockings, calf-ſkin ſhoes, and a new high-crown'd wool hat bound with tape. Whoever takes up ſaid negroe, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

ANDREW LOWREY.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry off ſaid Negro, at their peril.

October 8, 1794. * 9w

FOR SALE,

A LARGE and convenient Merchant and Griſt MILL, all in good repair for manufacturing wheat or Indian corn, ſituate on Penepack creek, in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, within 16 miles of the city, and one and a half from the old York road, together with a large and convenient ſtone houſe, a good barn and ſtables, with 60 acres of good land, well proportioned with meadow, arable, and woodland, on which are two good bearing orchards of graſted fruit. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale by applying to ARTHUR WATTS or JOSEPH LONGSTRETH, in Bucks county, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

† JOSIAH HART.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

The following real property, viz.

A PLANTATION and TAVERN, in West-Whiteland, Cheſter county, containing 60 acres of land, under good fence, and ſuitably divided, joining lands of James Dunwoody, Samuel Jefferis, and others. There are on ſaid premiſes, 10 acres of watered meadow, 12 of wood land, and 5 of high improved clover. The TAVERN well adopted for buſineſs, and has a good run; being ſituated in the interſection of the Wilmington and Cheſter roads, 3½ miles from Weſt-Cheſter, 5 from Downings-Town, 26 from Philadelphia, and 1½ from ſeveral limekilns. The houſe, ſheds, barn, ſtables, &c. in good repair, the ſituation pleaſant and healthy.

A Plantation contigious to the above, being formerly part of ſaid tract, containing 130 acres of land, whereon are a good convenient dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out houſes, a ſpring-houſe over a never failing and convenient ſpring of water, 12 acres of watered meadow, 20 of good woodland, and ſeveral fields of well improved clover, nearly the whole of the upland having been well lim'd within 4 years paſt; 450 bearing apple trees of excellent fruit, and good cyder works.

A convenient new two ſtory brick houſe, and lot, ſituate in Gay ſtreet, the lot containing 30 ſquare perches. Indiſputable titles will be made, and moderate payments accepted. For minuter information enquire of Peter Smyth, Philadelphia, Capt. Matthew Henderſon, Norriſtown, Montgomery county, and for terms to the ſubſcriber, in Weſt-Cheſter aforeſaid.

JOHN LOCKHART.

WAS Left at the ſign of the General Wolfe, on the Lancaſter road, on the 27th of September laſt, a Black COW, about ſix years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold in 15 days from this date, to pay the expence of her keeping.

JOHN CRUTCHER.

Weſt Caln, Nov. 18, 1794. *

To be Sold at Public Vendue.

On THURSDAY the 18th of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of LEWIS STANERT, deceaſed,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, wherein ſaid deceaſed lately dwelt, ſituate in upper Dublin townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, 16 miles from the city, and 2 from the Spring-Houſe tavern, containing 80 acres, 30 of which are excellent timber land, 13 of watered meadow, and the reſt arable, and in the higheſt cultivation; on which is erected a water griſt-mill, 53 by 25 feet, with 2 pair of ſtones, one of which is a burr, fitted for grinding merchantable flour, and on a good ſtream of water; ſaid mill is extraordinarily well ſituated for a ſupply of wheat, and a ſhare of country cuſtom; there are other improvements on the premiſes, viz. a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe and kitchen, a well of water near the door, a ſmoke-houſe, a large ſtone barn and ſtabling, a large apple orchard in full prime; the title is indiſputable. Attendance will be given, and conditions of ſale made known, by

JOHN STANERT,
LEWIS STANERT,
ROBERT LOLLER, } Executors.

November 22, 1794. *

N. B. The whole of the aboveſaid premiſes will be either ſold together, or in two ſeperate lots, the mill on one lot, and the other buildings on the other, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the ſame before the day of ſale, may apply to LEWIS STANERT, living on the premiſes.

LACHAWANNOCK.

A LARGE body of LAND on this river and its waters, is now for ſale, to SETTLERS ONLY, on moderate terms, and a long credit.

The ſoil is remarkably fertile, and numerous ſtreams of water are interſperſed through the whole country.

The main river flows through one tract of about 30,000 acres, and is, with the exception of one obſtruction, navigable to the Suſquehannah.

Spring-Brook Creek, which, with its branches waters another tract of about 40,000 acres of good land, empties itſelf into the Lachawannock, about 12 miles from the Suſquehannah.

It affords numerous mill-ſeats, and in its courſe creates large bodies of well-watered meadow ground.

The other tracts are interſected by creeks of conſiderable importance.

Several mills are already erected, for the accommodation of the ſettlers.

Roads are cut in different directions, towards the moſt convenient markets.

The county town is not more than 12 miles diſtant from many parts of the ſettlement.

The Suſquehannah affords an eaſy and ſafe navigation to Middleton, from whence the canal to Schuylkill extends the communication to the city.

Another means of connection with Philadelphia, is by the Delaware, from which the diſtance, in ſeveral places, is about 30 miles.

The proprietors, combining their own intereſt with that of the inhabitants, are diſpoſed to erect works of public utility, to open roads, &c. and in every ten mile ſquare, a tract of 100 acres of land is allotted for a ſchool, and 100 acres for the firſt reſident clergyman, of any denomination of chriſtians. For further particulars, apply to

GEORGE EDDY.

Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennſylvania, July 9, 1794.

Letters directed to GEORGE EDDY, at Philadelphia, or this place, will be duly anſwered

---

CAME to the Plantation of Henry Houpt, in Durham townſhip, Bucks County, a Black STRAY HEIFFER, with a White ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY HOUPT.

Nov. 20, 1794 *

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Buckingham, Bucks county, a little Bay HORSE, about 14 or 15 years old, and about 14 and a half hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, and a white ſnip on his noſe, his hind feet white. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BETTS.

November 1, 1794. *

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, on or about the 8th of Auguſt laſt, Four SHEEP. The owner is deſired to come without delay, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold agreeable to law, to defray expences, by

ELISHA GREEN.

Williſtown, Cheſter County. †

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of David Irwin, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to

WILLIAM CLINGHAN.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, above ſix months, will pleaſe to call at his houſe and ſettle their accounts, which will much oblige him.

* W. C.

Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 3, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3362.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And now selling, wholesale or retail, by
Hall & Sellers, No. 51,
High-Street,
Poor Richard's
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1795:
Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, a Variety of useful and entertaining Matter, in Prose and Verse.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,
On the Premises, on THURSDAY, the 8th Day of January next,
A Valuable PLANTATION, containing 83 acres, with a sufficient quantity of good meadow and woodland, in Montgomery township, county of Montgomery, lying on the road leading to Coryell's ferry, and adjoining Bethlehem road, 22 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from Montgomery Meeting-house: there are on the premises, a good stone dwelling house, two stories high, with 4 rooms on a floor, a good spring-house, with a never-failing spring in it, and a frame barn with sufficient stabling, a good bearing orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees, and in good repair. Should any person incline to see the Premises before the day of sale, they will be shewn them by the subscriber, living thereon. The purchaser may have possession the first of April next. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms made known on the day of sale.
Will be Sold at the same time, horses, cows, sheep, and swine, a good waggon and chair, and sundry other articles, too tedious to mention. The Sale will be begin at 12 o'clock, when due attendance will be given, by
ISAAC JOHNSON.
December 6, 1794.

Philadelphia, December 13, 1794.
ANY Person desirous to contract for the supply of RATIONS for the Recruits in Philadelphia, Lancaster, Reading, and Carlisle, or either of those Places, during the Year 1795, are requested to send in their PROPOSALS sealed, to my Office, on or before the 26th instant.
The component Parts of the Ration are,
1 lb. of Bread or Flour.
1 lb. of Beef, or 3-4 lb. of Pork.
1-2 gill Rum, Brandy, or Whiskey.
1 quart Salt, } for 100 Rations.
2 quarts Vinegar, }
2 lbs. Soap, }
1 lb. Candles, }
TENCH FRANCIS, Agent.

Six Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, Paper-Maker, in Lower-Merion township, Montgomery county, a German Servant MAN, named CONRAD HEIDI, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has reddish hair, tied behind, a freckled face, down look, and slim; had on when he went away, a blue cloth surtout coat, a blue cloth sailor's jacket, a grey cloth under jacket, a pair of black velvet, and a pair of corduroy breeches, and shoes tied with strings. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
FREDERICK BICKING.
N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

Eight Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY, on the night of the 28th of November last, from the house of JAMES MARTIN, in the Falls township, Bucks county, state of Pennsylvania, an Apprentice BOY, named WILLIAM STARKEY, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a little stoop shouldered, and brown complexion; took with him, one dark brown fulled linsey coat, one light coloured broadcloth do. and one green do. three under vests, one of which was spotted velvet, one brown linsey, and one green do. and a pair of old leather breeches, with a patch on the right knee, a pair of footed woolen stockings, with old shoes and large plated buckles, and a white hat. Any person taking up and securing said Apprentice in gaol, or otherwise, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by applying to the subscriber, in the township aforesaid. JOHN HULME.
December 15, 1794. * 6w

STRAYED away from the main street of Germantown, on Wednesday, the 26th ult. a light red fresh milch COW, with large horns, one of which is scaled, has some white spots on her belly; as she was brought from the Jersies, it is probable she may have gone towards the Delaware. Whoever takes up said Cow, and delivers her to the subscriber, in Germantown, near the Market-house, shall receive THREE DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, or Ten Shillings for information, so that the subscriber may get her again.
JOHN ROSE.
Germantown, Dec. 5, 1794. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN CARTER, late of Bensalem, in the county of Bucks, deceased, are once more earnestly requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to call and have them settled.
JOSHUA COMLY, Administrator.
Moorland, Philadelphia county,
December 3, 1794. *

Four Dollars Reward.
STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 29th of October, a light Brown MARE, about 14 hands 3 inches high, trots and paces, has a pretty large star in her forehead, one white hind foot, 4 years old last spring, has a dark brown spot on her right buttock, near the bigness of a hand, and lately shod before with new shoes. Whoever takes up said Mare, and gives information, so that the owner may get her again, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and if returned to the owner, the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
JONATHAN JONES, Innkeeper.
Lower Mount-Bethel township, Northampton county, Nov. 17, 1794. *

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
On the 26th day of this inst. on the Premises,
A Valuable PLANTATION, situate in the township of Middletown, in Delaware county, adjoining lands of Thomas Worrall, John Worrall, junr. James Emlen, and the Friends' Meeting-house land, on the great road leading from Chester to the Great Valley, 8 miles from Chester, and 18 from Philadelphia, containing 73 acres, with a frame dwelling house and barn, with stables, and a stone spring house over a never failing spring, a bearing orchard, a sufficient quantity of meadow, 8 or 10 acres of woodland, and a stream of water running near the middle of said place, from one end to the other, a draw-well near the door.
Likewise to be Sold, a quantity of HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, such as, an 8 day clock, a 10 plate stove, beds, tables, and many other articles, too tedious to mention, late the estate of John Heacock, deceased; where attendance is proposed to be given, and conditions made known, by
JACOB MINSHALL, Executor.
The Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.
N. B. There is a Friends' School, a Grist Mill, and a Smith's Shop, within less than half a mile of said Dwelling-house.
Middletown, Twelfth Mo. 3, 1794. *

You who want to Purchase
A valuable Plantation,
TAKE NOTICE,
THAT on Fifth Day, the 15th of January next, on the Premises, one mile and a half from Newtown, the county town of Bucks, will be exposed to Sale by PUBLIC VENDUE, the TRACT of LAND whereon the subscriber lives, containing about 250 acres of most excellent Land, well watered, and well proportioned with respect to wood and meadow, and accommodated with a good dwelling house, barn, and orchard, and a never failing spring, of excellent water, within a few yards of the door. The land is of the first quality in the county, and the whole beautifully situated in a remarkable healthy part of the country, 4 miles from Yardley's ferry, on the Delaware, about 8 from Trenton, 12 from Bristol, and about 26 from Philadelphia. The title is good, and the land will speak for its self on viewing, which may be done on, or any time before, the day of sale, by applying as above mentioned, to
MARGARET DUNN,
JOSEPH DUNN.
N. B. The Vendue will begin at 2 o'clock, P. M. and possession had by the first of April next.
Newtown township, Bucks
county, Dec. 8, 1794. †

Four Dollars Reward.
RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Stow creek township, Cumberland county, state of New-Jersey, on the 26th of November last, an Apprentice LAD, named DAVID STODDIN, about 18 years of age, is streight built, well grown, has thick brown hair, which he sometimes wears tied behind; had on and took with him, a lead coloured thick cloth homespun coattee, almost new, wide large in the sleeves, an out-side jacket of the same colour, much worn, a deep blue waistcoat, with two rows of metal buttons, one old lead coloured do. a new tow and linen shirt, one other do. a little worn, a pair of redish coloured striped linsey trowsers, one pair of tow and linen do. one pair of woolen stockings, of a mixed blue and white colour, broken in the feet, neats leather shoes, with yellow metal buckles, a round small brim wool hat, almost new, a silk handkerchief, red, checked large with narrow stripes. Whoever takes up and secures said Apprentice, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by
DAVID AYARS.
December 6, 1794. *

PHILADELPHIA.

To THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SIR,

IMPRESSED with sentiments of gratitude and exultation, as the Representatives of a free people, and as friends to the happiness of mankind, we congratulate you on the triumph of order, and the return of peace.

The spectacle exhibited by our fellow-citizens, in their zealous and patriotic exertions to support a government created by their own will, shews at once their just sense of the blessings it has conferred on them, and affords a practical refutation of the theories of those, who have considered requisite energy incompatible with the freedom of a republican government.

To perpetuate the blessings we at present enjoy, it is essentially necessary that the people should know their rights, and be able justly to appreciate the extent of their happiness—ignorance having been found the usual basis of error, and the ground of knowledge being that alone on which truth cannot be shaken. Induced by this belief, the framers of our constitution have wisely directed the Legislature to provide for public instruction, so that the paths of useful science might be alike open to the indigent and wealthy. It has thus become our constitutional duty to undertake this great work, and we flatter ourselves we shall not want either zeal or perseverance in endeavouring to place it on a broad and permanent foundation.

We are sensible, that although the occasions of resorting from the political to the physical strength of society must be diminished by diffusing of knowledge, yet, from the passions and imperfections of our nature, cases may arise, in which such a resort would be inevitable. It therefore becomes incumbent on us to place the military arrangements of *Pennsylvania* on a footing as efficient, as a due regard to the convenience of our constituents, and a just conformity to the laws of the United States, will permit.

The rapid progress of population, and the numerous settlements making in the hitherto uncultivated parts of our state, must evince to the Legislature the policy of continuing to facilitate the means of intercourse, by making of roads, and by a judicious and liberal improvement of the numerous waters, with which nature has so bountifully invited *Pennsylvania* to enjoy the benefits of inland navigation.

In pursuing as well these as the less important objects of the present session, many obstacles will be removed, and our progress facilitated, by the abundant state of the Treasury. This pleasing evidence of public prosperity, as it affords the means, ought, and we trust will help, to excite in all invested with the sacred character of Guardians to the People, a laudable emulation and strenuous endeavour to increase and confirm their happiness.

GEORGE LATIMER, Speaker.
Dec. 5th, 1794.

Just Published, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, No. 51, and by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, No. 87, in Market street,
(Price 75 Cents)
PRECEDENTS in the OFFICE of a JUSTICE of PEACE: To which is added, a SHORT SYSTEM of CONVEYANCING, in a Method entirely new: With an APPENDIX, containing a Variety of the most useful Forms.
By COLLINSON READ, Esquire.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of LEONARD STONEBURNER, late of Germantown township, Philadelphia county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, duly authenticated, to
SARAH PARIS, } Administratrixes.
HESTER WOODROW, }
ANN STONEBURNER, }
WILLIAM RUSH, Administrator.
December 3, 1794. ¶

From the New-York Daily Gazette.

Mr. M'Lean,

Having often reflected with infinite satisfaction, on the happy situation of our country, my intention is at this time, to explain those facts which have brought this conviction on my mind: Nothing can more serve to make us satisfied with our condition, and animate us with a love for our country, than to contrast our prospects with those of other nations, and surely this is allowable; for though the comparison should operate to their disadvantage, we are content to leave them in the enjoyment of their native excellencies, and only discuss such of them as come in competition with those of our own, and which tend to inspire our citizens with patriotism and respect for the laws which can secure them to us.—I shall at present, confine myself to the consequences which follow from our situation, in regard to liberty, the greatest of political blessings, because it acts as usher to so many others.

In this display, virtue, founded on morality, stands eminently conspicuous; the brightest ornament of our nation, and the greatest security of our liberty; by it the force of laws is rendered unnecessary, because they were intended to counteract the evils to which the passions of men naturally lead, which this divine principal regulates and renders fit for every social purpose, and therefore, those arbitrary desires which other nations are obliged to have recourse to, in order to put a stop to vice and immorality, and which by degrees sap the foundation of liberty, can with safety here be omitted.

Knowledge is generally diffused throughout this country; from whence follows this consequence—That the citizens are more disposed to submit to laws enacted by their representatives; for government being a restraint upon the privileges, which belong to mankind in a state of nature, though absolutely necessary for controuling the designs of wicked men in a state of civilization, a people ought to be enlightened to observe the distinction, to be convinced of the propriety of religning part of those rights for the better securing the remainder, and of the exact proportion necessary to be given us for promoting their happiness: Such, then, being our situation, at least in a greater degree than in the European nations, not on account of the superiority of our mental abilities, for "human nature is in all the same;" but from the means of improvement which they enjoy: for though public schools are in some already in existence, and in others an improvement which is shortly to be introduced, their expectations from them cannot be realized, because the youth of those countries for whose benefit this institution is intended, being for the most part from their infancy obliged to labour hard for a scanty subsistence which would otherwise fail, they cannot expect advantage from the opportunity; for though learning is necessary to improve the mind, food is equally so to support the body: and as the last requires their whole time and attention to procure, the first must be neglected as the least urgent. I believe it will generally hold good, that ignorance must prevail among a good people in proportion to the difficulty of obtaining their subsistence; for knowledge not being intuitive, but the effect of genius improved by study, it follows that leisure and opportunity are necessary to acquire it. The difference in this particular in regard to our country, is too apparent to need explanation. From this difference I draw the conclusion, that the situation of this country is more favourable to the reign of liberty than any other, and that such as aim at a still greater degree than exists here, will find themselves fatally deceived. If the above reasoning is true, an useful inference might here be drawn therefrom for the instruction of those concerned, unless the people are enlightened, and that such a state is necessary to be introduced among them, before the establishment of such government; otherwise all the time employed in producing such a change, which from the difficulties I have expressed, must be considerably lengthened, the safety of their liberty must depend upon the virtue of their representatives; and how slight a security that is (especially when unregarded by the enlightened will of the people) let history and our own knowledge of human nature explain.

Though the conditions of mankind are various, they may with propriety be included under three denominations—the rich, the middling class, and the poor. If we look around over Europe, and consider the influence which each have had in regard

to government, we shall find, the first, though enlightened by the best education, yet aristocratic in their ideas and favourers of despotic power—their riches being generally the first ladder of preferment, which some have ascended and obtained the titles of Lords, Dukes, &c. with commission to prey upon their less fortunate fellow citizens. The second, content with their situation, enlightened also by education, and desirous of liberty, which from the advantages they enjoy they are enabled rightly to estimate, and having an interest in preserving good order, which best secures their possessions, they are in all governments, founded on freedom, their support, which is secure in proportion as this class preponderates. The poor, though equally desirous of enjoying those privileges, or in recovering them if lost, yet, from their want of the means of improvement, often extravagant in their ideas concerning them; therefore, should they attempt either, alone, we may easily conceive, that instead of effecting the desired object, they would find themselves the victims of some aspiring despot. In most of the nations in Europe the second class are so small, that if they do disapprove of the existing form of government, it must be in secret. In England, indeed, they are numerous, but the aristocratic part, with the officers of government, who always speak the language of those by whom they are employed, are also so, and serve thus to keep the fate of that kingdom in equipoize. Perhaps also, there are some principles in government, which serve to reconcile this class thereto, which are improper now to expatiate upon: but in our country, this class composes the whole body of the nation, for here are no Lords, &c. or even men of princely fortunes, but a happy mediocrity subsists; here riches give no title to distinction, but all the requisites necessary to constitute true happiness are found, and therefore in all human probability, liberty must inhabit this land for ages yet to come; but my knolwedge of the fate of other nations, who were once like us, virtuous and free, induces me to reflect with sorrow, that she must also finally leave this happy country, though I have no doubt her continuance here will be sufficiently long to justify the terms I have made use of: Celestial maid, let me for posterity implore thy protection, may the present possessors of this highly favoured land, increase in virtue, knowledge and respect for equitable laws, that by handing down to their descendants, unsullied, those necessary qualifications for thy votaries, this country may be fit for thy habitation, and of course that they may be blessed with thy presence, to the latest generations!

Hope, which is so prevailing an emotion of the mind, that it is represented as never leaving us till we die, is yet often staggered, when its object is at a distance; difficulties also, which if present might be removed, yet, by false representations from afar, appear insurmountable: if then distance creates imaginary evils, and makes even hope incline to despair, cries from Europe, the seat of rapine and cruelty, must be another and not the least security of our liberty, and if at any time hereafter, our representation should be so weak or wicked, as to endeavour to deprive us of this inestimable prize, our birth right, a brave and enlightened people will prevent the mediated rape, not by partial insurrections, but by unanimously rising in her defence; and to prove our ability to procure for ourselves that justice, which government will be disposed to deny us, we need only consider how France has broke loose her fetters, already rivetted, while ours can be just forged; especially, when we shall have no foreign power to interfere, but administrations will have alone to contend, with the Majesty of the people.

Interest is a ruling passion, especially among nations, on whom it certainly operates more powerfully than on individuals; generosity, which sometimes in the latter, causes them to neglect their interest, when it comes in competition with their friendship, is with the former, for the most part unknown; many other passions, which in the latter weaken or destroy its force, are to the former of no effect. America must therefore derive a very great security to her liberty, from the natural effects of this all-prevailing principle; its influence is verified by instances which daily occur: to this may be attributed, the apparent generosity of Portugal, in fitting out fleets for the purpose of protecting our trade, because the great advantage arising therefrom, is more than the expence of supporting them, the burden of which is partly borne by our vessels, which are obliged to pay an additional tonnage, for that purpose, and if I may venture to predict, will induce the Spaniards to be more condescending in their treaty with us, concerning the Mississippi; because, they must know, that owing to our contiguity to their American dominions, and our being able to supply them, at a cheaper rate, with the articles most necessary to them, that they must attribute to our forbearance, their undisturbed possession of them.

The same principle will induce the British court to be more communicative to our Ambassador; because, they must be sensible that our trade brings in a balance of upwards of six millions, at present, which must hereafter be increased, from the emigration, together with the natural population of the country; besides the advantage of disposing of so large a part of their manufactories, which left on their hands, would, perhaps, produce convulsions within the kingdom. Our security from France, is slightly founded on this principle, but enthusiasm and an apparent similarity of pursuits, sufficiently binds them, at present, to us:—With Holland, our funding system might, in time, have that effect, at present, I know not what connection can bind them so far to us, as to give them an interest in our welfare, I am inclined to think, it will be found owing to their declining strength and love of money, which makes them slow in undertaking enterprizes, which, like attempts against us, would require expence and vigour: they have long been an appendage to Great Britain, and have since been in a declining way, and are now likely to become one to France, and may in that case, say, "Farewell, a long farewell to all our greatness."---Our security from the other nations, will depend upon their distance from us, their inability of contending with us, at least with any prospect of their own advantage, and their knowledge that should they conquer us, the jealousy of other powers would make them unwilling to leave them in the peaceable enjoyment of such fertile and extensive possession:---From all combined, (if such a league was possible) our security would be, in their diversions, the great gulph between us, their contending interests, the apparent fruitfulness of the attempt, the difficulty, in prospect, of dividing the spoil to mutual satisfaction, should they overcome, and above all, our own virtue, knowledge, and love to a free government, to which is allied, magnanimity to support ourselves under the arduous task that will then be imposed upon us, of resisting their united attempts, and in which, is involved every consideration, which can serve to animate freemen, in defence of their country.

AN AMERICAN.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 1.

To the Printers of the Knoxville Gazette.

Herewith you will receive a copy of a letter from the Baron of Carondelet, to the Cherokee nation, which I request you to publish for the information of your fellow-citizens. The original was taken by a soldier, at the destruction of Nickajack, by Major Ore, on the 13th of September last.

I am yours, &c.

JOHN GORDON.

Answer to the Talk of Oulettays and Tetinkee, Chiefs of the Cherokee nation.

Friends and Brothers,

The Governor of Penfacola has sent me your talk, which I have received with all the consideration and satisfaction it deserves: Be assured that it is engraved on my heart: I love all the red men in general, and only wish for their preservation and happiness. The great king, my master, who protects all those who implore his assistance, wishes that the Cherokee nation should live in peace, and multiply on the lands of its ancestors, like the stars of the firmament. I have directed to him the complaints of the whole nation: Open your ears and be attentive to what he has ordered me to say to all the Cherokees.

The war against the inhabitants of the United States, is of a long standing, consequently it is difficult to know whether the Cherokees are in fault, or not; but since the Cherokee nation, on entering into treaty of alliance and friendship with Spain, desires that the great king should be a mediator between it and the United States, for a final and permanent marking of limits, which should leave no motive of dispute or enmity on either side, the great king, conformably to the 3d, 7th, and 8th articles of the treaty concluded at the Yazon, by which it puts itself under his protection, is at present occupied in the arrangement of all its differences; and requires the Cherokees and Creek nations to suspend all hostilities, and remain on their own lands, content with defending themselves, in case of being attacked there; for a nation cannot from time to time prevent evil disposed white men, without orders, from committing mischief on some red men; but on complaints to the chiefs of the white men, justice will be rendered them; and it is only in case of a refusal, that they are entitled to take it themselves.

The great king desires that the nation should live in peace with the inhabitants of the United States. The powder, balls, guns, cloaths, vermillion, bracelets, &c. which he gives to the nation, are only the voluntary effect of his goodness, and that it may not be jealous of others; the arms are for hunting, and the clothes to preserve them from the cold. He makes an annual present to the nations in amity with him, as a mark of his remembrance, but not to put them in a situation of maintaining themselves without hunting, or labour.—Should an attempt be made to deprive his friends of their lands, or drive them from their villages, then the great king will give them arms and ammunition in abundance to defend themselves and make war; he will make it with them, to force their enemies to restore what they have usurped, and to leave his allies in peace.

I will propose to the great King to send Mr. Francis Bellestre to the nation, but I do not know him of whom you speak, when you say you will not have the American I have given you.

The great King is in friendship with so many nations of red men, that it is impossible to tell their number; as he is the father of all, it becomes him to distribute something to each nation; he cannot therefore give to one alone all that you demand.—Next spring the nation will receive another present like all the rest, but not before; for there is no mention made in the treaty, but of one annual present.

I wish you a good journey, a good hunt, and the observation of the treaty which I have asked for you of Congress, since the first of April, and until the great king arranges all the differences of the nation, which will be in a short time. I cordially shake hands with you, and bear in my heart the remembrance of you and yours.

(Signed)

The BARON of CARONDELET.

New-Orleans, July 4, 1794.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 29.

We feel ourselves compelled, notwithstanding the pleasing prospects of peace, held forth in our last, to state the following account of murders, &c by the Indians; but we would willingly hope they were not committed by Cherokees:

On the 24th of October last, a party of Indians fired upon John Leper and another man, near the house of the former, on the east Fork of Red River, Tenessee county. On the same day another party of Indians killed and scalped Evan Watkins, within 100 yards of Col. Winchester's mill, in Sumner county.—These two places are seventy miles distant from each other. On the 25th of the same month, a party of twelve fellows were discovered crossing the road between Bledsoe's Lick and Shaver's Cabins.—On the following day Cornet Evans was fired upon between Bledsoe's Lick and Col. Winchesters' by four fellows; and on the 29th the spies discovered a party of 13 Indians crossing Cumberland river, towards the settlements, within five miles of Col. Winchster's. These several parties appearing in and about the settlements, nearly at the same time, spread an unusual degree of alarm among the inhabitants. Families in general throughout the neighbourhood shut themselves up in their stations, and all intercourse ceased for several days, except by patroling parties. The people exclaimed, Congress could not know their sufferings, and have the feelings of men, or they would take measures to give them effectual protection.

On the fifth instant, a party of fifty Indians, on the waters of Red River, Tenessee county, fell upon the families of Col. Isaac Titsworth, and his brother John Titsworth, and killed and scalped seven white persons, wounded a negro wench, and took a white man, three children, and a negro fellow prisoners. Pursuit was given by the neighbouring militia, and the Indians discovering their approach, tomahawked three children and scalped them, taking off the whole skin of their heads. The white man and negro fellow were either killed, or carried off.--Our informant, from Mero district, supposes these murders to have been committed by Creeks.

On the 12th inst. the Indians killed John Covington, on his way from Red Bank, on the Ohio, to the Muddy River, Kentucky.

On Thursday afternoon, a company of travellers arrived in town from Mero district. For the news from that quarter, we refer our readers to the following copy of a letter:

Clarksonville, Tennessee county.
Nov. 12. 1794.

Dear Brothers,

Yesterday I was a spectator to the most tragical scene I ever saw in my life. The Indians made an attack on Col. Sevier's station, killed Snyder, his wife, one child, King's wife and child, one of Col. Sevier's children, and another wounded and scalped, which must die. On hearing the guns, four or five of us ran over; we found the poor old Col. supporting his house with his wife. It is impossible to describe the scene to you. Mr. James, who goes, and was an eye witness, can give you the particulars. The crying of women an children in town—the bustle and consternation of the people, being all women and children, but the few who went over to Sevier's, was a scene which cannot be described. This is a stroke we have long expected, and from every intelligence we hourly expect this place to be assailed by the enemy.---Col. Sevier is now moving, and the town will not stay longer than Mr. James's return. My wife lies now on her bed, so bad that it would be death to move her. Thus we are situated. This place will without any doubt, be evacuated in a day or two, unless succour is given by the people from the interior parts. Pray ask the influence of Major Tatum Douglass, and all our friends, with Gen. Robertson, to guard us, or at least help us safe away. Adieu.

ANTHONY CRUTCHER.

Messrs. Thos. and Wm. Crutcher,
Nashville.

CHARLESTON, December 6.

Last Wednesday afternoon an unfortunate accident happened. A boat of Mr. Pritchard's, deeply laden with bar iron, going from this city to Hobcaw, was sunk just at the meeting of the two tides. There were on board, Mr. William Adams, carpenter, and Mr. Haize, clerk to Mr. Pritchard, a white lad and three negroes, the property of Mr. Pritchard. Only two of the above persons were saved, the white lad and negro boy.

This accident has deprived the community of two valuable members; both Mr. Adams and Mr. Haize being respected by all that new them, as honest, sober, industrious men, remarkable for their activity, in the prime of life, (neither of them having attained the age of 30 years.) Mr. Adams has left a wife with three children to bemoan his loss.

Last evening, in consequence of information brought by an express from Georgetown, of the running ashore of an English ship near George-Town bar, and of the landing of a number of men from her, among whom were a great part people of colour; the necessary steps were immediately taken for their reception, and the latter were conducted to the workhouse; the ship was one of the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, destined for Plymouth, had a number of French prisoners on board and people of colour, which they unavoidably were forced, to land in this state. There were about 28 in the whole landed, eleven Frenchmen and nine people of colour. The Remainder are supposed to be about George-Town.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.

Arrived yesterday, the brig St. Antonio, of Portugal, Capt. Batil, 43 days from Ferrol; ship Ann, Capt. Bunker, 63 days days from Amsterdam.

The ship Louisa, Capt. Coward, 42 days from Amsterdam, arrived on Monday night last. Capt. Coward brought no particulars—but informed us, that between the French army and Amsterdam, there was no opposition, except the remnant of the Duke of York's army, which, it was generally believed, was panic struck, and would run, alias fall back, alias take up a new position, at the sight of the enemy, without firing a shot—and that couriers were hourly expected and hoped for by the generality of the people, announcing the arrival of the Sans Culottes at their gates.

To shew how the crusade is execrated by even the Dutch officers themselves, Capt. Coward was boarded by the lieutenant of one of their frigates, who informed him that the war was looked upon by the majority of the people of Holland, as a ministerial one, and the idea of prosecuting it universally reprobated—that for his own part, he thought some acts of the French were rather cruel—but still had not the least enmity against either the nation, or the people individually—and that he sincerely hoped, that the valor of the French was crowned with the possession of Amsterdam. But to fight was his bread, and he was compelled to do it.

Capt. Coward further informs, that the French are bending their whole force towards Amsterdam, thinking that as soon as they take that, Rotterdam and other places must soon fall.

He was boarded off the capes by the Cleopatra frigate, the lieutenant of which said he was in hopes the French would be in possession of London, before the end of the campaign. Used very politely.

HALIFAX, November 11.

Friday morning arrived the brig St. Antonio, prize to the Resolution, Argonaut and Africa; taken on the 20th ult. off the capes of Delaware, bound from Norfolk to St. Thomas's—cargo, flour, porter in bottles, bricks, and lumber. She is said to have two sets of papers---Danish and Spanish.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 9.

Piscatawa-bridge, leading from Newington over Piscatawa river to Durham, is now passable, and in a few days will be completely finished, its distance from Portsmouth is seven miles, from Dover four; the river which it crosses is of a great depth, in most places about fifty-two feet at high water; the whole length of the bridge is 2362 feet, width, 38.

This piece of architecture has been under the management of Thomas Thompson and John Pierce Esquires, agents appointed by the directors; it consists of two principal parts, the first is a pile bridge, carried from Newington shore to Rock-Island; the second is an arch from Rock-Island to Goat-Island; the third from Goat-Island to Durham shore, is similar to the first, supported on piles of great length, from fifty-five to sixty-three feet, driven into the bed of the river by the large hammers of oak timber braced and framed on a new and improved plan. Mr. Enos Whiting, of Norwich in Connecticut has had the superintendance of the pile work, whice is finished in a strong

and workman-like manner. He has alſo conſtructed a draw for the paſſage of ſhipping, which moves acroſs in a horizontal direction, inſtead of being raiſed on hinges, but it is feared this expected improvement will not anſwer the purooſe.

The arch it ſupported on two abutments, the one on Rock-Iſland, the other on Goat-Iſland, the chord of this arch between the two abutments, where the water paſſes, is 244 feet ſix inchesin length, it is compoſed of three tier of girders or arches, the crown of the lower one next the water is ſixteen feet from the chord, and twenty from High water. The ſecond tier ſupports the planking on which the road paſſes, which is on a larger circle to facilitate the travelling. The third tier or cap pieces form the top railing of the Bridge, which is handſomely ornamented. The length of the arch being much greater than there was any ſatisfactory account appeared at firſt a very formidable difficulty, but its preſent great ſtrength and firmneſs is equal to the moſt ſangnine expectation, and ſufficient to anſwer every purpoſe.

Mr. Timothy Palmer, of Newburyport, in Maſſachuſetts, was the architect, who contrived and preſented the model on a plan entirely new, and under whoſe ſole direction this accurate and beautiful piece of mechaniſm was executed. The model of Merrimac Bridge was had from the ſame perſon, who, from his knowledge of the theory and practical part of this ſort of mechanics may juſtly be conſidered as one of the moſt ingenious architects of the preſent age.

A convenient tavern houſe and ſtables are erected at the expence of the proprietors at Goat-Iſland, for the accommodation of travellers. The road is now very direct, and from the exertions of the towns contiguons to it, is put in good order. This road and bridge being on the great rout from Portland, through Dover to Newburyport and Boſton, will greatly accommodate all who paſs that way.

The work for building this bridge was begun in April laſt, ſince which as much as 3000 tons of oak timber, 2000 tons of pine timber, 80,000 four inch plank, twenty tons iron, 8000 tons ſtones have been uſed, and a ſuitable number of hands employed. Such exertions reflect great honor on the agents, and others concerned for compleiing in ſo ſhort a time, ſo great a work.

SALEM, December 9.

Capt. John Foſter, who arrived on Sunday in 26 days from Fort Royal, Martinico, reports, that the day he clared out he heard a fleet had been ſeen between Martinico and Dominico--that when he went to the Cuſtom Houſe, he heard the officers ſpeaking of it -afterwards when he was going to the fort to ſhow his paſſport, a merchant informed him a fleet had been ſeen--that orders had been given for baking a large quantity of bread; and he adviſed Capt. Foſter to get under ſail immediately, as he expected an Embargo would be laid. Capt. Foſter did not ſee the fleet.

Extract of a letter from a houſe in Liſbon, to a reſpectable merchant in this town, dated October 9, 1794.

"We beg leave to adviſe you, that if this war continues, our preſent prices may be ſupported, as now the king of England has declared by Proclamation, that all neutral veſſels ſhall be at liberty without moleſtation to carry grain to France, or any port they may deem proper; therefore we cannot expect ſuch ſupplies as we have hitherto had from the Baltic, the moſt part will drop into France---therefore the Spaniſh and Portugueſe may be ſupported, though we have had above 60 or 70 cargoes of wheat, within this month---advices at this port in Spain, hint at a riſe in the corn market there. Codfiſh is an article that to all appearance would leave you a handſome profit."

BOSTON, December 13.

AMSTERDAM.

The fate of this important city greatly intereſts the commercial citizens of the United States. At the late hour we received the intelligence announced in the laſt centinel, we had not time to inveſtigate the authority of the intelligence, and we announced it as we received it. The alarm it has excited in the merchants who trade to that city, has induced us to make every enquiry into the ſubject; and the reſult is a belief, that Amſterdam was not captured by the French, at the date of the lateſt accounts from Europe, although the event is not now improbable; for ſucceſs has made the French Republicans invincible. Several veſſels from Europe have been ſpoken with, the Captains of which mentioned the continued ſucceſſes of the French, and that they did not doubt but that the French were in Holland.

If Amſterdam has ſo ſuddenly fallen into the hands of the French, it muſt have been by capitulation or treaty. The event of the Dutch making a ſeparate peace with France is not improbable, and ſhould it take place, it will be highly favourable to the commerce of the United States.

Capt. Norton who ſpoke the ſhip Hope, Capt. Boyd (not Swaine) for New Bedford, 36 days from London, was informed by him that when he left London, the French were more and more ſucceſsful, and that the general belief was, that they were then in Holland.

NEW-YORK, December 20.

As the brig Factor, Prize to the French privateer ſhip Citoyn Marſeilles, which arrived here yeſterday, was firing a ſalute, one of her guns having through miſtake been loaded with a ball, the ſame was ſhot off, which, after paſſing over the city, fell thro' the roof of a brew-houſe in Ferry ſtreet. and, luckily, without doing any other damage.

ST. PIERRIE, MARTINICO,

October 18.

CAPTAIN GEORGE WHYTOCK, of the Emilia, juſt arrived here from England, and who left Spithead the 7th September, informs us of the following intereſting particulars: Before he ſailed, upwards of 12,000 men were embarked on board of tranſports, with ſix months proviſions, and it was generally believed that this force, under convoy of ſeveral ſhips of the line and frigates, would ſail in three or four days for the Weſt-Indies, under the command of the Earl of Moira, whoſe camp at Southampton, together with ſome regiments which had come over from Ireland, compoſed the greater part of the troops, who were in fine health and ſpirits. We may therefore reaſonably expect them to arrive here in eight or ten days, and when to them is added the troops hourly expected from Halifax, we ſhall doubtleſs have a force ſufficient for any ſervice they may be required to perform.

St. JOHN's (Antigua) November 3.

We learn from very reſpectable authority, that when Capt. Rogers left Baſſetere, (Guadaloupe) which was on Wedneſday evening, all was well there, the enemy carrying on a very harmleſs ſiege. The fire which was perceived at Baſſetere, was occaſioned by the burning of the Hoſpital at the back of the town, ſuppoſed by deſign, or by our own people, it however did not extend.

The Force beſieging Fort Matilda, is by no means ſo great as was reported, and the batteries which they erected, were too far for the ſhot from them to reach the fort.

We are happy to learn, and we ſincerely hope it may prove true, that no more than 50 out of upwards of 300 royaliſts who were taken in the Berville Camp at Guadaloupe, with General Graham, have been put to death by the French.

A report prevaled yeſterday, that the French had taken the Dutch quarter of Saint Martins.

November 4.

The ſchooner Chancellor, Capt. John Blizard, belonging to Meſſrs. Hart and Lynch, of this Iſland, was, about five o'clock yeſterday evening taken by a French privateer ſchooner between this iſland and Montſerrat. The privateer appeared to be Virginia built, and very full of men. It being very calm they rowed towards the Chancellor, and the crew, four in number, perceiving ſhe came up very faſt with them, they took to the boat, abandoned her, and are ſafe arrived here. Soon after they quitted her they ſaw her ſails and rigging cut away, and ſhortly after diſappearing, they imagine ſhe was ſunk---ſhe fortunately had nothing on board.

The homeward bonnd trade arrived at St. Chriſtopher's on Thurſday laſt, under convoy of the Dictator of 64 guns, commodore Dodd, and the Fairy ſloop of war of 22 guns; and they ſailed from thence the ſame evening. The veſſels from this iſland ſailed from thence for St. Kitts, only on that day, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip Quebec, and it is much to be feared ſhe will loſe the benefit of the convoy.

We are happy to learn (notwithſtanding the late reports to the contrary,) that all is peace and quietneſs at the different iſlands, and that affairs wear a very favourable aſpect at Guadaloupe.

A report prevails that the French had retaken that part of St. Martin's which the Dutch ſome time ago took from them.

It is ſaid there are eighteen or twenty ſhips of war upon this ſtation.

Nov. 6.

On Monday laſt came on to be heard at the court houſe before the worſhipful Edward Byam, the trial of the armed ſchoonward Byam, the trial of the armed ſchooner of war La Montagne, Nicholas de Latre, late commander, he guns, tackle, apparel, and furniture, two negro ſlaves, and 7571 dollars found on board, taken by the Terpſichore frigate of 32 guns, Richard Bowen Eſq; commander, as mentioned in the Gazette of the 16th October, no claim being interpoſed the judge condemned the veſſel, two negro ſlaves and one eighth of the money as a prize to his Majeſty, the other ſeven eighths are referred to a future conſideration.

Philadelphia, December 24.

The Roebuck Britiſh Packet for Oct. arrived at Halifax the 26th Nov. ſhe left Falmouth the 19th October. The Packet was ſpoken going into Halifax, and information received that no event of any importance had occured. Lord Howe's fleet was at ſea when the Packet ſailed.

The king of Spain has lately iſſued an edict, in which it is ſaid, that, as circumſtances require an augmentation of the maritime forces, his majeſty invites all his ſubjects to enrol themſelves for the ſea ſervice during the preſent war; they are promiſed ſeveral advantages and ſmall priviliges, mentioned in the edict. The national militia is alſo to be called out. Twelve of the the principal officers, concerned in the ſurrender of Collioure, are ſentenced to ſerve, as private ſoldiers in ſome of the African garriſons for two years; if not content with this award, they may appeal to a court martial. Nine days public prayers for the ſucceſs of the war are ordered in all the churches in Spain. The fleet in the Mediterranean, under Don Langara had 10,000 land forces on board.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, to a merchant in New-York, dated Oct. 2, by the brig Jerſey, Captain Gardner.

"With reſpect to this city every thing is at preſent calm, a change, however may ſuddenly take place, and I then believe the French will be here immediately. We have all ſorts of militia, and the commander in chief inſiſts upon diſarming the citizens. The magiſtrates have given their conſent, but yet a few prevent it. Four pieces of cannon and their appurtenances, with burning matches are placed before the ſtate houſe; it has a dreadful aſpect.

Extract of a letter from St. Domingo, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated 16th October, 1794.

"On the 23d ult. I informed you of our ſafe arrival here, alſo of the little hopes I had of Mr. ———'s life, the veſſel that carried the letter to Jamaica, ſailed the morning in which he was in his laſt moments, ſince which no opportunity has offered till this by St. Thomas's that I could inform you of his death, which happened on that day, he died of a violent yellow fever, notwithſtandiug the unremitted attention of one of the firſt Phyſicians of the place, the ſymtoms being exactly the ſame as thoſe of the yellow fever which prevailed in Philadelphia—Dr. Ruſh's letter to Dr. Rogers they by ſome means got their hands on, and by order of government, it was tranſlated, the beds, bedſteads, cloths and every article that was in the room when he died was burnt, the veſſel ordered to perform a quarantine, and all the cargoe that had been landed ordered again on board, with particular commands, on pain of death, not to land any part thereof, nor ſuffer any communication between the ſhore and the veſſel, except by the Doctor, who viſited us twice a day; but what was moſt unfortunate for us was, that every man on board, except one and myſelf, had the fever with ſymptoms exactly the ſame as Mr. ———, particularly the ſailor who attended him night and day during his illneſs: however thank God, and I may add Dr. Ruſh, whoſe preſcriptions were exactly followed, they were all pretty well recovered in the courſe of ten days."

Monday laſt, arrived the Brig Mary, Capt. Fleming, from Bourdeaux, which ſhe left the 19th of October, Captain Fleming was at Paris the 7th, at which time every thing was tranquil—the people highly elated with the ſucceſs of their armies, and of their cruizing ſhips, who take an amazing number of prizes. Proviſions were in great plenty, and not ſo high as might be expected. Two diviſions of waggons, loaded with treaſure, under an eſcort of dragoons, arrived at Paris while he was there. The Breſt fleet was ſtill in port.

Captain Fleming has favoured us with the Paris Monitieurs to the 12th, and Bourdeaux Papers to the 18th.—Tranſlations from which we expect to publiſh in our next.

Paragraph of a letter dated Eaſtown, December 6.

"Your old friend Ned and myſelf have juſt returned from an agreeable tour of hunting, quite to the head of Delaware river--on our return we halted out of curioſity to view Wilſon-Villa and the ſail duck manufactory, which we found in great forwardneſs, and of curious workmanſhip, far ſurpaſſing expectation—we likewiſe halted at Milford, to ſee the late invented paper manufactory which has juſt began to work, and in my opinion bids fair to turn out a matter of great benefit to thoſe concerned in it, and of great public utility. The exertions of improving and eſtabliſhing valuable manufactories by Mr. Dickſon, Judge Wilſon and Squire Biddes, promiſes fair to announce the progreſs of emigration from other ſtates to that part of Pennſylvania, which of courſe muſt raiſe the value of lands there."

Captain Carſon, of the ſchooner Mary, on his paſſage from Curacoa, the 3d of December, fell in with the ſchooner Shepherdeſs of Baltimore, Capt. Taylor, who requeſted relief, himſelf and all his people being very ill of the fever. The next day, being within 2 miles of Attwood's Keys, Capt. Carſon hoiſted out his boat and went on board the Shepherdeſs. with John Goodchild, who voluntarily engaged to aſſiſt Capt. Taylor, who parted with the Mary 5 days after, intending to put into New-Providence, or the firſt port he could make. He was from Petit Guave bound to Baltimore, and fell in with Capt. Smith, from the ſame place, in a ſchooner bound to Philadelphia, whoſe crew were in the ſame unhappy ſituation with Capt. Taylor's.

The brig Triton, Captain Burchan, and the ſloop Harmony, Captain Stewart, from Philadelphia, were at Curacoa when the Mary ſailed.

Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS,

Will pleaſe to inſert the following note in their Gazette, which will oblige their New-Jerſey readers.

To the ELECTORS of NEW-JERSEY.

Fellow-Citizens,

In the liſt of nomination for the enſuing Congreſs, is the name of ISAAC SMITH, Eſq; at preſent one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court of this State.

A number of reſpectable perſons, unconnected with party, and ſolicitous only for the advantage of the State, take the liberty of recommending that gentleman as well qualified, by his integrity, good ſenſe, and firm attachment to the Federal Conſtitution, to be one of our repreſentatives in Congreſs.

Dec. 11th, 1794.

The communication of the Grand Lodge of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS in New Jerſey, will be at Trenton on Tueſday the thirtieth day of December inſtant, of which the ſeveral Lodges, under the juriſdiction of the ſaid Grand Lodge, will pleaſe to take notice.

MASKELL EWING, Gr. Sec.

Trenton, Dec. 22, 1794.

WATCHES.

Robert Leſlie & Iſaac Price,

Clock and Watch-Makers, Market-ſtreet,

No. 79,

IN addition to their former aſſortment per William Penn and Caroline, have imported in the George Barclay and Pigou, from London, a handſome and well ſelected aſſortment of WARRANTED WATCHES, equal to any they have ever imported, conſiſting of Capt and Jewelled Gold and Silver Watches, of the firſt quality; Patent Seconds, and Plain do. elegantly engraved and plain Silver do. alſo, ornamental and plain Chamber and Eight-Day Clocks—All of which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms, either wholeſale or retail. As they have been manufactured under the immediate direction of ROBERT LESLIE, who has engaged ſome of the beſt artiſts in London, the Public may be aſſured that no perſons in the United States can ſerve them on better terms, as the perſonal attendance of Robert Leſlie, will enable him to guard againſt the impoſitions uſual amongſt workmen, when manufacturing for exportation, and can engage for the execution of any order with which they may be favoured, as no veſſel from London for New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, will arrive, without adding to their Aſſortment.

December 4. eotf

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon early next ſpring,

A FARM, containing about 300 acres, 140 whereof are cleared, and under good fence, the remainder woodland, in Newcaſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, within two miles of ſeveral places of worſhip, and fronting on a large public road, 5 miles from the town of Wilmington, where there is a good market twice a week. Apply to ROBERT RUSSELL, at Brandywine Slitting mill, near the ſaid Farm, who will ſhew the Place; and for terms, at No. 7, South Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia, to RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES.

Twelfth Mo. 18, 1794. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, ſituate on the great road leading from Newark, in the ſtate of Delaware, to Lancaſter, in Pennſylvania, about 3 miles from Newark and 8 miles from Chriſtiana bridge, from whence there is a convenient tranſportation to Philadelphia by water, containing 140 acres, and 30 perches—A dwelling houſe, barn, and orchard, a ſufficient quantity of woodland for fuel and fencing; lime can be had, at different kilns, within about 4 miles, and within the ſame diſtance there are a number of griſt-mils, ſome within about 2 miles.

Alſo, to be RENTED,

On Ground-Rent, for ever,

Sixteen LOTS of GROUND, in Kenſington, near Philadelphia, bounded on Hanover and Marlborough ſtreets, 20 and ½ feet front, and about 180 feet deep; likewiſe, a Frame Building, on ſaid ground, to be ſold. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH WATKINS, Arch-ſtreet, No. 121. tbctf

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To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the Premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 15th of January next,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 125 acres, late the property of John Edwards, deceaſed. There are on ſaid Plantation, a good ſtone houſe, and ſpring-houſe, a log barn, a good orchard, and a reaſonable proportion of meadow and woodland. The Sale to begin at two o'clock, when due attendance will be given, by

JOHN EDWARDS,
ALEXANDER TODD,
JOSEPH CRAWFORD, } Executors.

December 23, 1794.

WANTED,

In West-Jersey State,

Four Hundred Pounds,

On Land Security, at lawful Interest. Enquire of the Printers of this Paper. Dec. 8.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of BALTZER KEALER, late of Towamencin township, Bucks county, deceased, are desired to make make payment, on or before the 27th day of May next; and all persons having demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, for settlement.

WILLIAM KEALER, } Executors.
GEORGE KEALER, }

December 1, 1794. *

CAME to the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Chester county, about the middle of October last, a Roan HORSE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about 9 or 10 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs.

SAMUEL BONTING.

November 7, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Germantown township, Philadelphia county, near the 8 mile stone, on the 30th of November last, a stray Brown MARE, about 13 and a half hands high, 12 years old, shod all round; she trots and paces. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. CASPER STROUES.

November 30, 1794. *

MUSTARD SEED.

The highest price given for Mustard seed, by

Christian Hahn and Son,

At their Manufactory, No. 104 North Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia. Where they have for sale, MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PAPER-MILL, GRIST-MILL, and PIECE of LAND, containing 6 acres, situate in Upper Darby township, Delaware county: The Paper-Mill is 105 feet long, by 30 feet wide, containing two vats, three engines, four presses, a sizing furnace and press, &c. &c. and is in good order, having been lately thoroughly repaired. The Grist-Mill is adjoining the Paper-Mill, and is 46 feet long by 26 feet wide, has two pair of stones, one of which are the best burrs. These Mills are on an excellent stream of water, having 14 feet head and fall. There are also on the premises, five Dwelling Houses, for the accommodation of workmen, &c. two of which are stone, a barn 30 feet square and two stories high, the lower story of stone, and fitted for stabling; about 56 apple trees, 14 pear trees, and sundry other fruit trees, in a thriving condition. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, on the premises.

MORRIS TRUMAN.

Eleventh Mo. 20, 1794.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

For TERM of LIFE,

A NEGRO MAN, named ELAM, commonly called AM, 23 years of age; he is a stout able man, and understands all kinds of farming business, an excellent hand with a team, and would suit for iron-works; he now lives in Evesham township, Burlington county, near Job Lippincott's tavern; he belongs to, and is the property of the subscriber, living in said township. Any person inclining to purchase said Negro, may apply to

JOSEPH BROWNING.

N. B. All persons are forbid to hire, trust, or harbour said Negro, at their peril, except by leave from his Master. Nov. 30, 1794. *

STOP THIEF.

A Certain WILLIAM HILL, a laborer, absconded last night from the subscriber, in Ridley township, Delaware county, and stole a number of men's and women's wearing apparel, viz. a camblet gown, red and green, one striped do. blue and white linen, one linsey petticoat, striped red, blue, and white, one half worn great coat, of a drab colour, with wooden buttons, one pair new olive-green tow trowsers, one white coarse pillow case, one pair blue ribbed stockings, &c. William Hill, as he calls himself, says he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, fresh complexion, black hair, and stoop shouldered; had on, a white oznaburg frock, red jacket without sleeves, new blue cloth trowsers, and a half worn hat. Whoever will apprehend said villain, so that he may be brought to justice, and the articles stolen recovered, shall have FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and reasonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN PYLE.

December 1, 1794. *

CAME to the subscriber's, on or about the 8th of August last, Four SHEEP. The owner is desired to come without delay, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold agreeable to law, to defray expences, by

ELISHA GREEN.

Williamstown, Chester County. †

CAME to the Plantation of Henry Houpt, in Durham township, Bucks County, a Black STRAY HEIFFER, with a White star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY HOUPT.

Nov. 20, 1794 *

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, situate in Goshen township, Chester county, two miles from West-Chester, on the main road to Philadelphia, containing nearly 80 acres, 30 of which are woodland, of the best quality, 20 acres under clover, and the remainder good pasture land: There are on said Plantation, a stone dwelling house 50 feet front, cellared under, a well of good water near the door, barn, stable, stone spring-house, and out-houses, all in good repair, a large pailed garden, a bearing orchard, a number of pear and cherry trees of different kinds, the situation pleasant and healthy.

A PLANTATION in East-Whiteland township, Chester county, half a mile south of the White Horse tavern, on the Lancaster road, containing 96 acres; thereon are, a two story log house and stables, a spring of good water near the door, one half woodland, well timbered, the remainder good plow-land; the turnpike road is within a few perches of the house; both places are well situated for any kind of public business. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the first mentioned Plantation. JOHN RETTEW.

November 29, 1794. *

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, containing upwards of 200 acres, the whole in good repair, and well laid in clover, situate in Radnor township, Delaware county, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the turnpike road: there are on said premises, a good stone house, barn and spring-house, and two small tenements, with a good quantity of woodland, orchard and meadow; being convenient to several mills and houses of worship; the soil is good, and natural to either grass or grain; in a healthy part of the country. The terms may be known, and the premises shewn, by applying to the subscriber on the same. BENJAMIN DAVIS.

11th Mo. 17, 1794. *

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of Thursday, the 13th instant, an Apprentice BOY, named BENJAMIN FEURT, by trade a Taylor, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, very smart at his business, has dark brown hair, tied; had on and took with him, a dark olive coloured coating surtout, a new grey mixture coat, new cassimer plaid waistcoat, scarlet ground nankeen breeches, and white ribbed stockings, shoes tied with black ribbands; also took with him, a scarlet waistcoat, two shirts ruffled at the bosom, a pair of cotton striped trowsers, and a round hat about half worn. Whoever takes up and secures the above Boy, so that his Master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

BENJAMIN MARROT,
No. 76, Arch street, south.

N. B. He stole his Indentures from his Master, by which he may endeavour to pass as a free man. ¶ Nov. 17, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, at Nathan Haye's mill, in West-Fallowfield township, Chester county,

A handsome dark bay MARE,

About 14½ hands high, has a remarkable star in her forehead, and a white spot on the end of her nose, three white feet, and white hairs on both sides her back, occasioned by a hurt from the saddle, trots and canters very neat and easy, and carries well, shews the blood, as to consider her of that strain, five years old past. Whoever secures the Mare and Thief, so as he be brought to justice, and the owner get his Mare again, shall have the above reward, or Sixteen Dollars for the Mare, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

ABISHAI CLARK.

Nov. 4. ¶ 6 w.

HOFF & DERRICK,

No. 8, North Fifth street,

Have just Published, and for Sale;

And to be Sold by Messrs. Dobson, Young, Ormrod, Campbell, Stephens, Kammerer, Devies, M'Cullough, and other Booksellers, Price 9-16ths of a Dollar,

A new and concise History of

The Revolution in France;

From its Commencement to the Execution of the Gironde Party, and the Death of the Duke of ORLEANS—Embellished with a neat Engraving, Octo. 22, 1794. *

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living 9 miles above Lancaster town, state of Pennsylvania, and two from Dysert's, formerly known by Scoot's tavern, on the 11th of September last, a Negro WOMAN, named ROSE, not very black, much pitted with the small-pox, has lost one of her upper fore teeth, about 33 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and stout built; she took with her, a dark coloured linsey short gown and petticoat, and a high crowned wool hat, but it is thought she has been supplied with other cloaths, together with a pass. Whoever takes up said Wench, and secures her in any jail, so that her mistress may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

ELEANOR MOORE.

N. B. Said Wench has been dissatisfied with her place for some time past, if she returns, she shall have the liberty to choose a master.

November 29, 1794. 6w *

To be Sold at Private Sale.

The following real property, viz.

A PLANTATION and TAVERN, in West-Whiteland, Chester county, containing 60 acres of land, under good fence, and suitably divided, joining lands of James Dunwoody, Samuel Jefferis, and others. There are on said premises, 10 acres of watered meadow, 12 of wood land, and 5 of high improved clover. The TAVERN well adopted for business, and has a good run; being situated in the intersection of the Wilmington and Chester roads, 3½ miles from West-Chester, 5 from Downings-Town, 26 from Philadelphia, and 1½ from several limekilns. The house, sheds, barn, stables, &c. in good repair, the situation pleasant and healthy.

A Plantation contigious to the above, being formerly part of said tract, containing 130 acres of land, whereon are a good convenient dwelling-house, barn, stables, and other out houses, a spring-house over a never failing and convenient spring of water, 12 acres of watered meadow, 20 of good woodland, and several fields of well improved clover, nearly the whole of the upland having been well lim'd within 4 years past; 450 bearing apple trees of excellent fruit, and good cyder works.

A convenient new two story brick house, and lot, situate in Gay street, the lot containing 30 square perches. Indisputable titles will be made, and moderate payments accepted. For minuter information enquire of Peter Smyth, Philadelphia, Capt. Matthew Henderson, Norristown, Montgomery county, and for terms to the subscriber, in West-Chester aforesaid.

JOHN LOCKHART.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE and convenient Merchant and Grist MILL, all in good repair for manufacturing wheat or Indian corn, situate on Penepack creek, in Moreland township, Montgomery county, within 16 miles of the city, and one and a half from the old York road, together with a large and convenient stone house, a good barn and stables, with 60 acres of good land, well proportioned with meadow, arable, and woodland, on which are two good bearing orchards of grafted fruit. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms of sale by applying to ARTHUR WATTS or JOSEPH LONGSTRETH, in Bucks county, or the subscriber, on the premises.

† JOSIAH HART.

WHEREAS sundry persons became purchasers of lands belonging to the Pennsylvania Land Company of London, situate in the counties of New Castle and Kent, on Delaware, (now in the State of Delaware) which were sold at Public Auction, at the City of Philadelphia, in the years 1765, 1770, 1773, and 1775, when the said Purchasers paid part of the Purchase Monies, and entered into articles of agreement with the subscribers, Attornies and Agents for the Trustees of the said Pennsylvania Land Company, to pay the remainder at certain times, and under certain penalties, as in the said articles of agreement is particularly mentioned: AND whereas many of the said purchasers, or their heirs and others, who hold the said lands under them, have neglected to comply with the terms of the aforementioned articles of agreement; Therefore, Notice is hereby given to all such defaulters, that unless they forthwith come and pay the monies due on their respective purchases, the several tracts of lands, by them so purchased, will be again exposed to public sale, agreeably to the terms of the articles of agreement they entered into as aforesaid.

And all such persons as may be settled on, and hold possession of lands belonging to the Company, and have not received a Title from them or their Agents, are hereby informed, that they now have an opportunity of avoiding the trouble and expence of a suit at law, by obtaining a legal Title to the lands they so hold, on applying to the subscribers, No. 301, High-Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
JOSHUA HOWELL.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1794.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Chester county, a NEGROE MAN named JOE, about twenty-two years of age, near six feet high, streight made, and has a scar under the hair a little above his forehead; had on and took with him, a new drab coloured home made thick cloth coat, with metal buttons, and a jacket of the same, with two rows of buttons on the breast; breeches of home made jean, and a pair of blue and white striped linen trowsers, thread stockings, calf-skin shoes, and a new high-crown'd wool hat bound with tape. Whoever takes up said negroe, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

ANDREW LOWREY.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry off said Negro, at their peril.

October 8, 1794. ¶ 9w

WAS Left at the sign of the General Wolfe, on the Lancaster road, on the 27th of September last, a Black COW, about six years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be sold in 15 days from this date, to pay the expence of her keeping.

JOHN CRUTCHER.

West Caln, Nov. 18, 1794. *

BEST ENGLISH

Carpets and Carpeting,

Just come to hand, and to be Sold by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At No. 52, south-east corner of Second and Market streets; also, a large and general Assortment of other GOODS, as usual.

October 24. ¶

LACHAWANNOCK.

A LARGE body of LAND on this river and its waters, is now for sale, to SETTLERS ONLY, on moderate terms, and a long credit.

The soil is remarkably fertile, and numerous streams of water are interspersed through the whole country.

The main river flows through one tract of about 30,000 acres, and is, with the exception of one obstruction, navigable to the Susquehannah.

Spring-Brook Creek, which, with its branches waters another tract of about 40,000 acres of good land, empties itself into the Lachawannock, about 12 miles from the Susquehannah.

It affords numerous mill-seats, and in its course creates large bodies of well-watered meadow ground.

The other tracts are intersected by creeks of considerable importance.

Several mills are already erected, for the accommodation of the settlers.

Roads are cut in different directions, towards the most convenient markets.

The county town is not more than 12 miles distant from many parts of the settlement.

The Susquehannah affords an easy and safe navigation to Middleton, from whence the canal to Schuylkill extends the communication to the city.

Another means of connection with Philadelphia, is by the Delaware, from which the distance, in several places, is about 30 miles.

The proprietors, combining their own interest with that of the inhabitants, are disposed to erect works of public utility, to open roads, &c. and in every ten mile square, a tract of 300 acres of land is allotted for a school, and 100 acres for the first resident clergyman, of any denomination of christians. For further particulars, apply to

GEORGE EDDY.

Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1794.

Letters directed to GEORGE EDDY, at Philadelphia, or this place, will be duly answered.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, in Buckingham, Bucks county, a little Bay HORSE, about 14 or 15 years old, and about 14 and a half hands high, with a star in his forehead, and a white snip on his nose, his hind feet white. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BETTS.

November 1, 1794. *

ALL persons indebted to the estate of David Irwin, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts to

WILLIAM CLINGHAN.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber, above six months, will please to call at his house and settle their accounts, which will much oblige him.

* W. C.

West-Fallowfield township, Chester county, Nov. 8. 1794.

By BENJAMIN JOHNSON,

And sold at his Book-Store, No. 147, Market-Street,

The Life of Doctor Franklin,

With a striking likeness, executed in a masterly manner, by Thackara and Vallance. Price 5s.

The Young Book-Keeper's Assistant, 6s. 3d.

Swan's British Architect, 37s. 6d.

Paine's ditto, 30s.

Town and Country Builder's Assistant, 22s. 6d.

The Ready Reckoner, or Traders sure Guide, 3s. 9d.

Æsop's Fables, with cuts, 4s. 8d.

The Mirror, a periodical paper, published at Edinburgh, 2 vols. 11s. 3d.

The Religious Courtship, 4s. 8d.

The Young Gentleman and Lady's Monitor, 5s. 7d. 1-2.

In the press, and will be published in a few days, and sold as above,

Reflections and Maxims,

By WM. PENN,

With his Advice to his Children, 4s. 8d.

6th Month 2. 1794. cop3m

STOLEN from the door of David Rore, in Fairfield township, Cumberland county, West New-Jersey, in the evening of the 15th instant, a bright Bay HORSE, coming 7 years old, about 14 and a half hands high, has a star in his forehead, some white spots under his belly, has a lump on his back, occasioned by a hurt from the saddle, was shod before, trots and canters naturally, goes well under the saddle, and works well in the geers. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so as he be brought to justice, and the owner get his horse again, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward for both, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, with reasonable charges, paid by

ENOCH BOWEN.

Fairfield, Cumberland county, October 17, 1794. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3362.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1794.

WATCHES.

Robert Leslie & Isaac Price,
Clock and Watch-Makers, Market-street,
No. 79,

IN addition to their former assortment per William Penn and Caroline, have imported in the George Barclay and Pigou, from London, a handsome and well selected assortment of WARRANTED WATCHES, equal to any they have ever imported, consisting of Capt and Jewelled Gold and Silver Watches, of the first quality; Patent Seconds, and Plain do. elegantly engraved and plain Silver do. also, ornamental and plain Chamber and Eight-Day Clocks—All of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. As they have been manufactured under the immediate direction of ROBERT LESLIE, who has engaged some of the best artists in London, the Public may be assured that no persons in the United States can serve them on better terms, as the personal attendance of Robert Leslie, will enable him to guard against the impositions usual amongst workmen, when manufacturing for exportation, and can engage for the execution of any order with which they may be favoured; as no vessel from London for New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, will arrive, without adding to their Assortment.

December 4. eotf

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon early next spring,

A FARM, containing about 300 acres, 140 whereof are cleared, and under good fence, the remainder woodland, in Newcastle county, state of Delaware, within two miles of several places of worship, and fronting on a large public road, 5 miles from the town of Wilmington, where there is a good market twice a week. Apply to ROBERT RUSSELL, at Brandywine Slitting-mill, near the said Farm, who will shew the Place; and for terms, at No. 7, South Water-street, Philadelphia, to RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES.

Twelfth Mo. 18, 1794. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, situate on the great road leading from Newark, in the state of Delaware, to Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, about 3 miles from Newark and 8 miles from Christiana bridge, from whence there is a convenient transportation to Philadelphia by water, containing 140 acres, and 30 perches—A dwelling house, barn, and orchard, a sufficient quantity of woodland for fuel and fencing; lime can be had, at different kilns, within about 4 miles, and within the same distance there are a number of grist-mills, some within about 2 miles.

Also, to be RENTED,
On Ground-Rent, for ever,

Sixteen LOTS of GROUND, in Kensington, near Philadelphia, bounded on Hanover and Marlborough streets, 20 and ½ feet front, and about 180 feet deep; likewise, a Frame Building, on said ground, to be sold. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH WATKINS, Arch-street, No. 121. tbctf

To be Sold by Public Vendue,
On the Premises, on THURSDAY, the 15th of January next,

A Valuable PLANTATION, situate in Providence township, Montgomery county, containing 125 acres, late the property of John Edwards, deceased. There are on said Plantation, a good stone house, and spring-house, a log barn, a good orchard, and a reasonable proportion of meadow and woodland. The Sale to begin at two o'clock, where due attendance will be given, by

JOHN EDWARDS,
ALEXANDER TODD,
JOSEPH CRAWFORD, } Executors.

December 23, 1794.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,
On the Premises, on THURSDAY, the 8th Day of January next,

A Valuable PLANTATION, containing 83 acres, with a sufficient quantity of good meadow and woodland, in Montgomery township, county of Montgomery, lying on the road leading to Coryell's ferry, and adjoining Bethlehem road, 22 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from Montgomery Meeting-house: there are on the premises, a good stone dwelling house, two stories high, with 4 rooms on a floor, a good spring-house, with a never-failing spring in it, and a frame barn with sufficient stabling, a good bearing orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees, and in good repair. Should any person incline to see the Premises before the day of sale, they will be shewn them by the subscriber, living thereon. The purchaser may have possession the first of April next. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms made known on the day of sale.

Will be Sold at the same time, horses, cows, sheep, and swine, a good waggon and chair, and sundry other articles, too tedious to mention. The Sale will be begin at 12 o'clock, when due attendance will be given, by

ISAAC JOHNSON.

December 6, 1794.

Philadelphia, December 13, 1794.

ANY Person desirous to contract for the supply of RATIONS for the Recruits in Philadelphia, Lancaster, Reading, and Carlisle, or either of those Places, during the Year 1795, are requested to send in their PROPOSALS sealed, to my Office, on or before the 26th instant.

The component Parts of the Ration are,

1 lb. of Bread or Flour.
1 lb. of Beef, or 3-4 lb. of Pork.
1-2 gill Rum, Brandy, or Whiskey.
1 quart Salt,
2 quarts Vinegar,
2 lbs. Soap,
1 lb. Candles, } for 100 Rations.

TENCH FRANCIS, Agent.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, Paper-Maker, in Lower-Merion township, Montgomery county, a German servant MAN, named CONRAD HEIDI, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has redish hair, tied behind, a freckled face, down look, and slim; had on when he went away, a blue cloth surtout coat, a blue cloth sailor's jacket, a grey cloth under jacket, a pair of black velvet, and a pair of corduroy breeches, and shoes tied with strings. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the night of the 28th of November last, from the house of JAMES MARTIN, in the Falls township, Bucks county, state of Pennsylvania, an Apprentice BOY, named WILLIAM STARKEY, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a little stoop shouldered, and brown complexion; took with him, one dark brown fulled linsey coat, one light coloured broadcloth do. and one green do. three under vests, one of which was spotted velvet, one brown linsey, and one green do. and a pair of old leather breeches, with a patch on the right knee, a pair of footed woolen stockings, with old shoes and large plated buckles, and a white hat. Any person taking up and securing said Apprentice in gaol, or otherwise, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by applying to the subscriber, in the township aforesaid. JOHN HULME.

December 15, 1794. * 6w

STRAYED away from the main street of Germantown, on Wednesday, the 26th ult. a light red fresh milch COW, with large horns, one of which is scaled, has some white spots on her belly; as she was brought from the Jerseys, it is probable she may have gone towards the Delaware. Whoever takes up said Cow, and delivers her to the subscriber, in Germantown, near the Market-house, shall receive THREE DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, or Ten Shillings for information, so that the subscriber may get her again.

JOHN ROSE.

Germantown, Dec. 5, 1794. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN CARTER, late of Bensalem, in the county of Bucks, deceased, are once more earnestly requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to call and have them settled.

JOSHUA COMLY, Administrator.

Moorland, Philadelphia county, December 3, 1794. *

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 29th of October, a light Brown MARE, about 14 hands 3 inches high, trots and paces, has a pretty large star in her forehead, one white hind foot, 4 years old last spring, has a dark brown spot on her right buttock, near the bigness of a hand, and lately shod before with new shoes. Whoever takes up said Mare, and gives information, so that the owner may get her again, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and if returned to the owner, the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JONATHAN JONES, Innkeeper.

Lower Mount-Bethel township, Northampton county, Nov. 17, 1794. *

To be Sold at Private Sale,
For TERM of LIFE,

A NEGRO MAN, named ELAM, commonly called AM, 23 years of age; he is a stout able man, and understands all kinds of farming business, an excellent hand with a team, and would suit for iron-works; he now lives in Evesham township, Burlington county, near Job Lippincott's tavern; he belongs to, and is the property of the subscriber, living in said township. Any person inclining to purchase said Negro, may apply to

JOSEPH BROWNING.

N. B. All persons are forbid to hire, trust, or harbour said Negro, at their peril, except by leave from his Master, Nov. 30, 1794. *

From London Papers to the 17th October, received by the Roebuck October Packet.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

By authentic accounts from Warsaw, dated the 12th of September, it appears, that the sudden retreat of the King of Prussia was owing in a great measure to the repulse he met with on the 28th of August, in attempting to get possession of the wood and batteries of Powaski. The attack was made by the Prussians in great force against the division of Prince Joseph Poniatowski, commanded that day by General Dabrowski, and after an action of fourteen hours, in which the inhabitants of Warsaw shared the danger and glory with the regulars, the enemy was repulsed with the loss of several batteries, and a great number of men. The retreat of the Prussian army was so precipitate, that they had not time to carry off their equipages, or to bury their dead. They left at Rolyrn, three miles from Warsaw, all their sick and wounded. By the same account the Prussians seem to direct their march in three colums towards Petricaw, Czenstochow, and Zakroczym, being followed by the Polish detachment sent by Kosciusko to harrass their retreat, which will prove the more difficult, as the insurgents of South-Prussia have entrenched themselves in the woods, and obstructed all passages. In the Palatine of Kalash they have defeated a Prussian corps, and retaken two pieces of cannon.

From Kowno, in Lithuania, there is intelligence, that 600 Russian infantry, with some artillery, had embarked upon Niemen, in order to surprize that town, which being known to the Polish general Meyou, he posted a detachment of troops in the woods bordering on the river, and on their passage firing with hot balls, destroyed and sunk most of the boats, with the Russians.

By the letters from Holland, brought by the mail which arrived on Sunday, we learn the confirmation of the unfortunate result of the action between the French and Gen. Clairfayt, who although he defended himself with great skill and bravery, was at last obliged to yield to the numerous superiority of the enemy, and retreat again across the Rhine; in consequence of which, all communication is cut off between the British and Austrian armies, as well as with Maestricht, which place is completely invested, but it is defended by a garrison of 13,000 men, and it is thought will not easily surrender.

The British army is posted in and about Nimeguen; part of them crossed the Wael on the 6th, and it was thought that the rest would pass on the 7th and 8th. The guards and light-horse marched on the 6th as far as Heins, about three leagues from Nimeguen, and will be distributed in Bommel, fort St. Andries, Thiel, and the neighbouring places. The head quarters will be at Buren.

The French, by the accounts of a fugitive emigrant, are said to have crossed the Maese between Venlo and Grave.

The same letters add, that great exertions are making in all parts of the Seven Provinces to prevent the enemy from penetrating and laying waste those rich countries; that the proper places have been marked where to cut the dykes, in case of need, to inundate the country; and that in Guelderland the people have armed in defence of their property.

Extract of a letter from Genoa, Sept. 20.

"The preparations made by the French, to continue the campaign in Piedmont, increase daily. They have a formidable camp at Albenga, whither a great deal of heavy artillery is sent from Nice.

"A considerable corps of French troops approaches the Genoese city of Savonna, which has created the greatest consternation here.

"The French blew up the Piedmontese fortress of Mirabocco on the 11th instant.

"The King of Sardinia has ordered all the estates belonging to the crown, and situate in the districts of Turin and Saluzzo, to be sold."

Letters from Berlin of the 30th ult. state, that the King had prohibited the exportation of gun-powder to South Prussia, in consequence of the Polish Jews buying it up, and selling it to the insurgents.

The elector palatine of Bavaria has signified to the assembly of the Rhenish states on the Upper Rhine, that it would be expedient to open negociations of peace with France, and to deliberate speedily upon the means of obtaining that end.

All the church plate is to be converted into specie in Spain, by virtue of a royal ordinance.

M. de Beaumarchias lately arrived at the Hague, where he soon after received an order to quit Holland.

October 16.

The marriage of his royal highness the prince of Wales, with the Princess of Brunswick, will be celebrated at Buckingham-House, where the apartments will be fitted up on the occasion, in the same manner as at the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the duke and dutchess of York.

Lord and lady Cholmondeley will attend Lord Southampton on his embassy to bring over the princess Caroline of Brunswick.

The letters by the mail from Holland yesterday bring accounts of the combined forces, particularly those under the duke of York, and the Dutch, concentering towards the seven provinces, in order to prevent the French from entering by the way of the province of Guelderland, &c. part of the English occupy the lines of the Grebbe, which run from Reenan to Naarten; and the country thereabouts will be inundated, to make them the more secure. The French are in possession of the duchy of Cleves, and most likely will soon enter Nimeguen. The grand stand will be made on the borders of Utrecht and Guelderland, the inhabitants of which provinces will, it is said, rise en masse, under the command of prince Frederick of Orange; which if they do, they will, from the local situation of the country, be able to keep the enemy out.

Yesterday Mr. Sylvester, one of the king's messengers, arrived at the Horse Guards, with dispatches from his royal highness the Duke of York, whose head-quarters he left on Thursday evening, the 9th instant. The British army was then encamped under the walls of Nimeguen. The reserve, commanded by Major Chatworth, is stationed from the banks of the Wael to Arnheim, 9 miles from Nimeguen. The light artillery departed at six in the morning of the 9th, for Tiel, a place down the Wael, about 20 miles, which gave reason to believe that the light troops forming the rear guard of the whole army, would pass the Wael, to take up cantonments.

It was reported in the army, that the French had reached Cologne.

The French having passed the Maese, our advanced posts were on the 8th driven back on the army.

Letters from the Hague, of the 11th instant state, that Bois-le-Duc was in no danger from the utmost efforts of the enemy. The whole frontier along the Maese is now so well defended by troops and the inundations, that Holland is considered as safe during the winter. The British troops are going into winter cantonments along the Wael.

Extract of a letter from Torbay, Oct. 12.

"This morning about ten o'clock, sailed the Fleet under the command of Lord Howe, with a moderate breeze at W. N. W."

October 13.

"This morning, Earl Howe, with the Grand Fleet returned to this place, for what reason we cannot imagine, as the wind blows E. S. E."

VIENNA, Sept. 24.

The King of Prussia is said to have required the 20,000 men (stipulated by treaty) of our court, that he may employ them against Poland: adding, that in case of refusal, he must withdraw the 20,000 men he has with the Rhine army.

One great political question remains yet to be resolved, why the Russians have shewn so little zeal in the affairs of Poland.

The corps of our Gallician troops only pushed forward as far as Pulawo, in Poland, and then returned. It is now said they will not act any further till there has been some other arrangements settled between the courts of Petersburgh and Berlin, upon this subject.

MANHEIM, Sept. 29.

There is a talk of a considerable body of Prussians marching to cover the province of Westphalia.

DUSSELDORF, Oct. 6.

General Kerpen, who was followed by the French when he retreated from Roermond, was thereby prevented from joining General Clairfayt's army, and was obliged to make good his retreat over the Rhine to this place. The enemy endeavoured to cut off his retreat, and harrassed his rear very much; nevertheless, he found means to pass the Rhine in good order, and the French were prevented erecting batteries on the other side. The battle with the rear of General Kerpen's army, and the consternation occasioned by it here, have caused it to be reported that Dusseldorf was bombarded.

The Posts go on their usual routes on this side the Rhine.

LONDON, October 17.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock.

Conſuls 63 3-4ths 7-8ths.

Yeſterday morning early Mr. Eaſt and Mr. Dreſſins, king's meſſengers, arrived in town with diſpatches to government. The firſt came from Earl Spencer at Vienna; the latter from the Duke of York, whoſe Head-Quarters are ſtill at Nimeguen. Mr. Dreſſins came from thence on Sunday evening laſt.

We are extremely ſorry to learn, that Bois-le-Duc capitulated to the French on Thurſday, the 9th inſt. The terms of capitulation are ſaid to be nearly the ſame as thoſe granted to the garriſons of Conde and Valenciennes. The French have paſſed Maeſe; and, as they ſeem determined to force their way further into Holland, an engagement with our troops, diſperſed in the Bommel country, and in the province of Nimeguen, appears unavoidable.

On Tueſday 19 cheſts, containing preſents from the emperor of China to the king, were received at the Queen's houſe.

The emperor has iſſued a proclamation, forbidding all kind of intercourſe between his ſtates and France.

The laſt accounts from Lord Hood, in the Mediterranean, mention, that he had returned in the Victory to Corſica, in order finally to ſettle, with Sir Gilbert Elliot, the arrangement of the government of the Iſland.

The ſame accounts ſtate, that rear Admiral, Sir Hyde Parker, Bart. in the St. George of 98 guns, with 7 other men of war of the line, and 4 frigates, were returned from Leghorn to their ſtation off the Bay of St. John, where the French fleet that came out of Toulon ſome time ſince were ſtill blockaded: that ſervice having been performed by a Spaniſh fleet during the abſence of the Engliſh.

The following perſons were ſerved with printed copies of their indictments for High Treaſon on Monday afternoon, viz. In the Tower, Meſſrs. Hardy, Horne Tooke, Kyd, Joyce, Bonney, Ritcher, and Thelwell. In Newgate, Meſſrs. Baxter, and Holcroft.

The other three perſons included in the ſame bill, viz. Richard Hodgſon, Matthew Moore, and William Wardle, are not yet in cuſtody.

At the time of delivery, they were reſpectively informed, by Mr. White, that on Saturday ſe'nnight they would be had up to be arraigned, and that their trials would commence at ſuch time as the court ſhould then appoint.

It is ſuppoſed that the trials will begin on the Monday following.

The liſt of the jury delivered to the perſons now confined in the Tower, conſiſts of 228. A liſt of their names has been delivered to every priſoner.

On the 13th inſt. a reſpite was received at Edinburgh for a month, from the 15th current, for David Downie. All the parts of the ſentence againſt Robert Watt are remitted, except hanging and taking off the head. The place of execution is to be the weſt end of the Tolbooth.

The tranſportation of the ſeditioniſts to Botany Bay has had its proper effect in Scotland. The people now perceive, that to be happy, is to obey, and preſerve the laws of their conſtitution.

BRITISH HEAD-QUARTERS.

NIMEGUEN, October 13.

"The poſition of our army remains nearly the ſame as I laſt wrote you; the principal body of our troops are encamped within a diſtance of a mile and a half from hence; and at preſent there is no immediate proſpect of the change of our poſition, as the Duke of York is fortifying this city in the ſtrongeſt manner that the time will admit of; the Hanoverians and Heſſians are employed night and day in throwing up new batteries, and conſtructing *chevaux de friſe*. The fortifications were originally good, but having been neglected many years, are much out of repair; there are ſome very fine braſs cannon on the inner ramparts, but the outer works are not ſo well provided.

"We were not more ſurpriſed than chagrined to learn this morning of the ſurrender of Bois-le-Duc, which renders our ſituation here more critical; as, ſhould the French find means to get further into the country, either by cowardice or treaſon of the Dutch Jacobins, who I am ſorry to ſay, are very thickly ſcattered in almoſt every town or village, we might run ſome riſk of being cut off in our retreat into the province of Utrecht, whither I ſuppoſe our march will be directed, in caſe we ſhould find it neceſſary to move.

"As a proof of the evil diſpoſition of the Dutch peaſants in many places, a few days ſince a Sergeant of the——Regiment, and a Private, being thirſty, on their march towards Tiel, knocked at the door of one of their houſes, and aſked for a little beer. The farmer looked out of his window, and without heſitation ſhot the Sergeant dead on the ſpot. His houſe was immediately entered by ſome of the troops hard by, and ſearched; and as the man could not be found, his houſe was ſet fire to. The farmer, however, ſoon came forth, begging for mercy; but he was inſtantly hanged, as an example to ſuch ungrateful wretches.

"A very fine bridge of boats has been conſtructed acroſs the Waal near here, for the paſſage of our army, in caſe of a ſudden retreat. It is now quite finiſhed; and a very large body of troops might croſs it in a very ſhort ſpace of time.

"This morning the Duke of York attended divine ſervice, which was performed by his Royal Highneſs's Chaplain. After church he rode round a diſtance of eight miles to reconoitre: but no French were to be ſeen. The Duke lives here in the houſe lately belonging to the Count de Byland; which is very pleaſantly ſituated.

It was yeſterday reported, that Fort St. Andre, which had been evacuated by the Dutch officer who commanded it, without any orders for that purpoſe, has been recovered by Gen. Abercrombie, without the loſs of a man.

ROTTERDAM, October 12.

"Yeſterday the news reached us, of the ſurrender of Bois-le-Duc to the French on Thurſday laſt, which, with the capture of Crevecoeur and Fort St. Andre, which had been previouſly evacuated, that the artillery and ſtores in it might not fall into the hands of the enemy, gives them an uninterrupted poſſeſſion of the whole Barony of Bois-le-Duc; opens to them the paſſage of the Meaſe, and facilitates their irruption into the Provinces of Nimeguen.

"We do not preciſely know the cauſe of the ſurrender of this important fortreſs, as it was amply ſupplied with ſtores and proviſions. The garriſon, we underſtand, were allowed the honors of war, and the ſame terms of capitulation as were granted to the garriſon of Crevecoeur. We alſo learn, that the ſurrender was accelerated by a mutiny in the town, ſome of the inhabitants of which were no doubt ſent in long ago by the French, as ſpies, and to take advantage of circumſtances, inſiſted on a capitulation. There is every reaſon to believe, that nothing but treachery could have thrown this fortreſs ſo ſoon into the hands of the French, who could hardly have been able to continue the ſiege many days longer, as well on account of the inundation, as the heavy rains which have overflowed the country, and muſt have been mortally deſtructive to the beſieging army.

"We have this day learnt, that the French had paſſed the Maeſe, but we know nothing of their further proceedings. The Iſland of Bommel is every where fortified, and a very numerous Engliſh garriſon has been ſent to Tiel, to defend the paſſage of the Waal near there.

"We have yet no particulars of the late unfortunate defeat of Gen. Clairfayt's army, nor have we heard any thing of that wing of it commanded by Gen. Latour, which is ſaid to have ſuffered moſt.

"We are ſorry to learn that the beautiful city of Duſſeldorff has been almoſt wholly conſumed by the fire of the enemy from the oppoſite banks of the Rhine. It is ſaid that ſcarcely a houſe is left ſtanding. The French have advanced to Cologne, where General Jourdan has eſtabliſhed his head quarters; but General Clairfayt, previous to their reaching that place, had the bridge deſtroyed. The French have likewiſe taken poſſeſſion of Bonn. The Electorates of Juliers and Cologne offer the French vaſt heaps of plunder. The churches and convents in theſe two counties are many of them immenſely rich.

"A proclamation has been iſſued by the Stadtholder, that whoever is in the ſervice of the government, and ſhall quit his poſt, ſhall forfeit it, and his goods be confiſcated.—Many perſons have, however, quitted Holland to go to Hamburgh:—and many more are packing up their goods to ſet off. But I have not the leaſt apprehenſion that the French will be able to make any progreſs into Holland this campaign.

CAT *out of the* BAG.

The following is an extract of a letter from Canada, inſerted in a London miniſterial paper:—

Quebec, September 13.

"An expreſs from Gov. Simcoe arrived this morning at 5 o'clock, to Lord Dorcheſter, giving an account of an action which has taken place in Upper Canada, between the Militia and Indians from Detroit, and General Wayne.—The General had advanced with his army, conſiſting of 3000 men, to a place not many days march from Detroit, where he threw up a breaſt-work, behind which he entrenched his troops. *The Militia of Detroit*, attended by a body of Indians, moved forward to oppoſe his progreſs, and reſolutely attacked his entrenchment, from which they were twice repulſed; but upon a third attempt they were ſucceſsful, and the American General, who appears to have but made a feeble reſiſtance proportioned to the ſtrength of his army, immediately retreated, in conſequence, it is ſuppoſed, of his inſtructions to conduct himſelf with moderation. *Seventeen of the Militia of Detroit*, and fifty or ſixty Indians, are ſaid to have been killed upon the ſpot.

"It is reported, that there was ſome correſpondence between the officer who commands the detachment of troops ſent by Colonel Simcoe to the Miami, and General Wayne, the ſubſtance of which is not yet known, but this was previous to to the action. "An Engliſh gentleman, of the name of Smith, is ſaid to be amongſt the number of the ſlain in this rencontre."

Thus, ſay the Chronicle Editors, if we may give credit to the authority, the intemperance of our officers in America, or the indiſcreet orders they have received from Miniſters at home, has put us into a ſituation the moſt afflicting to all men of both countries who are the friends of peace. We hope even yet that the miſconduct, on whatever ſide it has happened, will be explained, and that a rupture will be prevented by a ſeaſonable apology.

Tender Mercies of a King.

That part of Watt and Downie's ſentence, which directed their being quartered and their bowels being taken out and thrown into their faces, has been remitted. They will ONLY be hung, and afterwards beheaded.

NORFOLK, Dec. 17.

Yeſterday arrived in Hampton roads, the brig Ranger, Goodwin, in 17 days from Antigua. By the above veſſel we learn, that 3 ſhips of the line had arrived at Martinique with the new Commander in Chief, Major General Vaughan: they were detached from Lord Hood's fleet when at ſea, and did not bring any troops, but ſome were, however, hourly expected from Gibraltar. They had received information of the ſailing of the French reinforcements for the relief of Guadaloupe, in conſequence of which all the frigates were diſpatched to intercept them, if poſſible.

RICHMOND, Dec. 20.

Extract of a letter from Williamſburg dated Dec 16. 1794.

"Our worthy and ingenious profeſſor, Judge *Tucker*, has, from the ſlight hints afforded in the public papers, juſt made a *Telegraph*, which, if it be not entirely ſimilar to that which announces ſo rapidly the victories of the gallant French, muſt, I think, at leaſt equal it in ſimplicity and diſpatch. The whole apparatus conſiſts of an upright ſhaft, with two moveable arms. We made an experiment yeſterday with a ſmall model, the arms of which were only 7 inches in length. The ſignals were made from the cupola of the old Capitol, whilſt the obſerver was ſtationed at the college, with a teleſcope magnifying about 40. The diſtance, you know, is nearly a mile; but had it been three or even four times as far, the reſult would have been the ſame. Three ſentences were taken down in a very few minutes. They might, by an apparatus ſufficiently large, have been conveyed to Philadelphia or Boſton, in as few hours; nor have I the leaſt doubt, but by means of this ſimple contrivance, the moſt important intelligence might be communicated from one extremity of the United States to the other in half a day, or rather in one hour, if every thing neceſſary were diſpoſed in the moſt convenient manner."

BALTIMORE, Dec. 25.

The ſchooner Trent, Capt. Donaldſon, and Regulator, Capt. Reeves, arrived yeſterday, in 23 days from Jeremie, and report, that the diſturbances have by no means ſubſided; that ſkirmiſhes had taken place between the whites and brigands ſince our laſt advices from that place; that a few days before they ſailed, four blacks were executed, and that the Britiſh are expelling both the mulattoes and blacks; thoſe who cannot pay their paſſages from thence to another port, they ſend to Jamaica and ſell as ſlaves. With thoſe arrivals there came a number of paſſengers, hunted from their houſes, and driven far diſtant from their homes, by truſting to Britiſh humanity: flour ſelling at 8 dollars, and other articles proportionably low.

Left at Jeremie, ſeveral veſſels from Philadelphia and New-York, nearly ready to ſail. Spoke in the Bay, Captain Juel, of the ſchooner Polly, 45 days from Petit Goave, who had loſt his mate and two or three hands.

Captain Jones, of the brig Nancy, left Martinico on the 28th ultimo, when that iſland remained in the quiet poſſeſſion of the Britiſh troops: flour in the greateſt plenty, ſelling from 5 to 8 dollars, and beef 11 dollars, by the ſingle barrel, other kinds of American produce proportionably low.

The ſhip Citizen, Captain Gardiner, 9 weeks from London, is in the river; alſo, the ſhip Hancock, from Liſbon; brig Eleanor, Price, from St. Martins, and a ſchooner unknown.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.

A ſymptom highly favourable to the continuation of peace, is, that the Britiſh government has diſplaced thoſe privileged plunderers, Grey and Jarvis. A gentleman in London aſſures us, that the exchange they have remitted to London, has been attached by order of government.

We are told that orders have been received at Halifax, not to moleſt American veſſels.

By an arrival from Halifax, we learn that the ſchooner Delight, Girdler, of Cape-Ann, on her return from Bourdeaux, was captured by the Lynx Britiſh ſloop of war, and carried into that port on the 30th Nov.—her fate uncertain on the 9th inſt. when our informant ſailed from thence.

We hear that Meſſrs. Thomas Dickaſon and Co. of London, well known to the merchants of this State, on hearing of the late fire in this town, very generouſly ordered their friend here to pay one hundred pounds, L. M. to the proper committee, for the relief of the unfortunate ſufferers.

THE SEASON.

By accurate obſervation, it appears that the aggregate of the degree of the thermometer, for the 1ſt 14 days of Dec. 1793, at Charleſton, S. C. was 705—and at Salem, the firſt 14 days of this month 647.

It ſhould ſeem from the continued openneſs and warmth of the weather, that the ſeaſons had got joſtled out of their place, or that December had actually been wedded to May.

Since our laſt, one of our brethren who had been in captivity in Algiers, for 9 years paſt, arrived in town. He was liberated in conſequence of the treaty with the Dutch.

Rural Articles. However it may exerciſe the ſage grin of the cynic, we always feel happy in recording articles which ſhew the fertility proſperity, or improvement of our country: W. therefore, informs that this ſeaſon Mr. Barker, of Cheſhire, killed ten hogs, about 20 months old, all from 1 ſow, which weighed 3223 pounds. In one town, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire, where, 20 years ſince, there was not a white inhabitant, on a late occaſion, there were given in near 500 qualified votes.

WINDSOR, Dec. 8.

Mr. Parker, of Claremont, has conſtructed a machine, which is now employed in his fulling-mill in that town, which will completely ſhear thirty yards of cloth in one hour—This machine may be viewed at any time by the curious, without the expence of purchaſing a patent right for its conſtruction.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26.

The ſhip Briſtol, Capt, Derry, arrived here yeſterday evening, in 60 days from L'Orient; by which we learn that the French are victorious in every department of their armies. The large and rich province of Catalonia, is nearly all in their poſſeſſion, except Barcelona, which was expected ſoon would fall.

The French have taken great part of the Weſt-India homeward bound fleet; 15 ſail had arrived in France—and 'tis ſaid, they had deſtroyed 17 others at ſea. They alſo have deſtroyed 17 Engliſh and 20 Dutch, of the Greenland Fleet. They alſo took and ſunk a Portugueſe ſhip of 600 tons, after taking out wine, fruit, &c. alſo a veſſel with gold duſt, coals, &c.

In Holland, a large quantity of ſpecie was taken, ſaid to be removed to one of their back fortified towns, which the French took, with the booty.

All the ſhip timber is removed to France from St. Sebaſtian. Ships of war of all dimentions are building, with the moſt ſurpriſing alertneſs.

Priſoners are uſed with the greateſt humanity and kindneſs, they have their proviſions in great plenty, dreſſed up and ſerved out in a very decent manner; that contentment and gratitude prevails among them for the humane uſage they received, having as much liberty as they wiſh. Our informant ſays, that from the number, the order, the ardor, unanimity and induſtry of thoſe people, it will be impoſſible for all the powers of Europe to conquer them. He ſays alſo, that their ſtores of proviſions are immenſe; at Toulon about 90 prize veſſels lie loaded for want of ſtores—and ſimilar is the ſtate of things in other cities of France.

We have received Paris Papers to the 20th of October, but they contain but little news intereſting. Lengthly debates of the members of the convention, &c.

We hear from good authority, that ſome gentlemen of large property have joined in the purchaſe of the ſmall town of Lunenberg, oppoſite the city of Hudſon, on the North River, and have already contracted for the building of 150 houſes next ſummer; 'tis ſaid that moſt of them are engaged by New Yorkers, who too ſenſibly feel the weight of the rents they are at preſent ſubject to.

December 27.

The ſhip Briſtol, Capt. Derry, who left L'Orient on the 25th of October, arrived at this port on Chriſtmas day, and (thro' the politeneſs of her owners) we received the "Gazette Nationale," &c. for Oct. 18, 19 and 20,—theſe papers are however not very prolific of intelligence, nor any other articles of news that we have not anticipated; they are filled with lengthy debates in Convention of Oct. 24, 25, and 26,—and reports in the Revolutionary Tribunal. They very calmly diſcuſs the agricultural, commercial, and manufactorial ſtate of France! many addreſſes from different departments are read, replying to the general addreſs of the Convention to the people of France, which lately appeared in our Journal, congratulatory to the proſpects of the day, rejoicing at the lenity of the preſent ſyſtem, &c. On the 25th, there appears a debate of nine columns, on the ſubject of a report (which does not appear,) "upon the police of popular ſocieties," ſome hiſtory of which we ſhall endeavour to give hereafter, if

poſſible; throughout the whole of the debate the great utility of thoſe ſocieties ſince the revolution, was frequently dwelt on with apparent gratitude. The firſt article was decreed; the diſcuſſion of the reſt poſtponed, to give place to the order of the day.

Capt. Derry informs of 30 ſail of American veſſels now lying at L'Orient, waiting for indemnification money, &c. He gives a pleaſing account of the pains that have been taken to do juſtice to the American ſufferers, to pay them off, and ſee them well ſupplied with proviſions. He ſays proviſions are cheap and plenty, and but little buſineſs; that prizes arrive almoſt daily. He informs that 80 ſail of the Britiſh homeward bound Weſt India fleet had been carried into different ports all but 15, which were ſunk; that 15 of the Britiſh outward bound Weſt India fleet had alſo been taken off Cape Clear; that a prize from the coaſt of Africa had been ſent in, which was very richly laden, beſides two boxes of coined marks (or cobs) of gold. One further piece of news of the day at L'Orient was, that the French were driving full ſpeed into Holland, and that they had taken the ſtrong fortreſs (name unknown) in which the CASH from Amſterdam had been depoſited, 10 to 25 waggon loads of which had arrived at Paris!

It was ſtrongly reported when Captain Derry left L'Orient, that the French had taken and deſtroyed 80 ſail of the Britiſh Weſt-India fleet, and that the Cork fleet, conſiſting of 15 or 20 ſail, had been taken by the French cruiſers and ſent into port.

The above information is corroborated by a private letter, dated the 18th of Oct. to a gentlemen in this city, from which the following is an extract.

"We have had a very diſagreeable time indeed, after having a good proſpect for a fine paſſage (lay twenty-five days from the Capes) we were taken in long. 12, by two French ſhips and one brig, they had taken the St. Tammany before, and afterwards they took four other Americans, which they brought in with us; they alſo fell in with the Engliſh fleet from the Weſt Indies, a great part of which they have taken and deſtroyed.

TRENTON, Dec. 23.

On Saturday laſt Gen. Bloomfield's Brigade of Infantry and Artillery, arrived in town from the weſtern expedition--having fully accompliſhed the ends for which they were called into ſervice, with honour to themſelves and to the ſatisfaction of their country. But 8 deaths have taken place ſince their embodying, viz. Capt. Wools (whoſe conſtitution was much impaired previous to his entering the ſervice) died at Norriſtown on his march outwards—one ſergeant-major—one ſergeant, and five privates.

It is expected the troops will be paid off this day, and receive their diſcharge.

PITTSBURGH, December 20.

A detachment of Federal troops arrived here on Sunday laſt under the command of Lieut. Hutchins.

All Printers who have inſerted his Excellency Henry Lee's Proclamation of the 29th of November, 1794, are requeſted to give the following a place in their gazettes.

IN conſequence of a Proclamation iſſued Nov. 29, 1794, by his Excellency Henry Lee, Commander in Chief of the Militia Army in the ſervice of the United States, came Robert Stevenſon, William M'Kinley, John Moore, and John M'Cormick, and voluntarily ſubmitted themſelves to be delivered to the judicial authority, there to be dealt with according to law.

JOHN CONNELL, Major
1ſt Battalion 4th Regt.
Ohio County.

December 9, 1794.

Ohio County, ſſ.

Before us, the ſubſcribers, two of the juſtices of the peace for ſaid county, Major John Connell has cauſed to come, by virtue of General Lee's proclamation dated 29th Nov. 1794, Robert Stevenſon, William M'Kinley, John Moore, and John M'Cormick, of Ohio County, named in ſaid proclamation as guilty of Treaſon. After conſidering of the ſaid charge exibited by Gen. Lee's proclamation, we have examined a number of witneſſes whom we ſuppoſed were fully acquainted with their conduct for a long time paſt, and not being informed of the foundation of the charge from any information given to us by the General, it appears clearly to us that the above perſons are innocent, and fully diſcharged from the charges aforeſaid.

Given under our hands and ſeals, this 9th day of December, 1794.

JAMES CALDWELL, [L. S.]
JOHN BECK, [L. S.]

Hutton's Farm, Nov. 30, 1794.

Mr. Edward Cook, one of the excepted by name in the proclamation of amneſty publiſhed by me, neceſſarily is ſubjected to your apprehenſion for the purpoſe of delivery to the civil authority, in conformity with the ſaid proclamation.

He has this day produced to me a bond of recognizance, taken by the Chief Juſtice of this ſtate, with the knowledge of the Attorney General of the United States, for his appearance at court, to ſtand his trial for all offences committed againſt the United States.

Had I have ſeen this paper before my proclamation had been iſſued, I ſhould have conſidered it proper to have omitted his name, and now communicate the ſame to you, that you may omit thoſe meaſures which otherwiſe you would have found neceſſary to adopt in the line of your official duty.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With real reſpect, your
obedient obedient ſervant,
HENRY LEE.

Major General Morgan.

The above is a true copy of an open letter, certified by us, Jo. Downer,
Thos. Wilſon.

December 1, 1794.

CARLILSE, December 17.

The Brigade of New-Jerſey Infantry, under the command of General Bloomfield, marched from this place on Thurſday laſt, on their return home. As this detachment compoſed the rear of the Militia Army on its return, we are happy in being able to congratulate our fellow-citizens on the event of the Weſtern Expedition. That an inſurrection ſhould be quelled without bloodſhed, and the energy of government, evinced by the moſt reſpectable citizens taking arms to vindicate her violated laws, is cauſe of exultation to the people of the United States, and an example of republican virtue to all the world. On Friday laſt the Volunteer Citizens of this county, who ſerved in the late campaign, dined together in one of the public buildings near this town. At 12 o'clock the aſſemby beat, and the company of Light Dragoons, with their ſide arms, the Light Infantry and Holme's Volunteers, with their arms and accoutrements, paraded in the public ſquare, and marched to the Preſbyterian Church, where an elegant and pathetic diſcourſe was delivered by the Rev. Doctor Davidſon, Chaplain to the right column; afterwards the troops paraded in the vacant ground near the Court houſe, and marched in the following order.

1ſt. The Troop of Light Dragoons, diſmounted, preceded by the ſtandard of the firſt Regiment, inſcribed LIBERTY AND THE LAWS.

2d. The Light Infantry, and Holme's Volunteers, with their muſic in the centre, bearing the ſtandard of the 4th Regiment.

In this order the troops proceeded to the public buildings, where a feu-de-joy was fired by the Infantry and Holme's Volunteers. The ſpirit and exactneſs with which every evolution was performed by theſe troops gives a pleaſing aſſurance, that a virtuous republican ſpirit is the moſt perfect teacher of the military tactics. After dinner a diſcharge of fifteen rounds was made by the artillery, and the troops returned to town in the ſame order, diſmiſſing with the dreſs, the name of ſoldier, until their country may hereafter require their ſervice.

Philadelphia, December 31.

Extract of a letter from London, dated October 2.

"The policy that has actuated the adminiſtration of this country towards yours is but two true, but I have reaſon to believe (altho' much ſecrecy is obſerved) that ſince the arrival of Mr. Jay, they have been convinced of their error, and ſeem well diſpoſed to continue a friendly intercourſe, which I pray God may long continue, and that we may ſoon ſee an end to this cruel war. So far as the Weſt India body of planters and merchants have any weight with adminiſtration, it has been univerſally uſed in every interview, and application to them in favour of extending the commerce of the Weſt Indies with the American ſtates, and we have ſolicited in the ſtrongeſt terms, to admit North American veſſels of a certain burthen to carry the produce of the American States direct to our iſlands, and to receive the produce of our iſlands in return; this I am ſure is very much to be wiſhed for, on the ſcore of humanity as well as policy, and I cannot ſee how it can materially interfere with our navigation act, ſo much dreaded by our cabinet miniſters; but I am happy to obſerve that of late moſt of theſe miniſters are ſatisfied with the great benefit that would reſult from ſuch an intercourſe---One lord only excepted, to whoſe opinion hitherto much deference has been paid in matters of commercial regulation.

Extract of a Letter from Saint Pierre's, (Martinique) November 26.

"Nothing new has occured, excepting the arrival of General Vaughan, to ſupercede General Grey, who has this day embarked for England. The reinforcement come out from England is but ſmall, and will do nothing effectual."

About 8 o'clock laſt Friday evening the German Lutheran Church (corner of Fourth-ſtreet and Cherry-Alley) was diſcovered to be on fire, and after burning near 4 hours this large and elegant building was entirely conſumed. No houſes being immediately contiguous to it, the citizens, by the greateſt exertions of induſtry and activity were enabled to ſtop the further ravages of the deſtructive element. This church was one of the moſt ſplendid in the Union, and was ſuppoſed to be worth 15,000l.

Thurſday laſt arrived from the weſtward, and were lodged in the goal of this city, 20 of the Inſurgents. They are ſuch of the priſoners confined in the garriſon at Pittſburg, as were refuſed bail; the reſidue, (about 100) are admitted to bail. They were eſcorted hither by a troop of Jerſey horſe, under the command of Major Dunham.

At a meeting of the American Philoſophical Society, held at their Hall laſt Friday evening, the Magellanic Premium was awarded to the author of a Paper on a new piece of Mechaniſm, called an Elevator, with the motto—*Nititur in Ardua Virtus.* On opening the ſealed letter the author of this performance was found to be Nicholas Collin, of Philadelphia.

Extract from the minutes,
R. PATTERSON, Sec'ry.

CAPTAIN JOHN DUNLAP.

SIR,

AS every inſtance of kindneſs and humanity from one citizen towards another, deſerves not only the notice, but the ſpecial regard and thanks of thoſe who are partakers of ſuch BENEVOLENCE.---WE, THE PRISONERS, taken from the Weſtern counties of Pennſylvania to this city, return our ſincere thanks to GEN. ANTHONY W. WHITE, for his friendly and moving ADDRESS to Us, on the road from Greenſburgh to Bedford; while, we do alſo with the moſt unfeigned gratitude, acknowledge the kind and tender treatment we received from the worthy and humane MAJOR JAMES DUNHAM, of Brunſwick, the OFFICERS and TROOP under under his command; the whole of our journey having received every indulgence that perſons in our ſituation could expect---While at the ſame time, WE cannot omit returning to YOU, SIR, and the GENTLEMEN of the Philadelphia Horſe, our thanks for the polite uſage we received from you, ſuch of Us as were under YOUR CARE to Waſhington and Pittſburgh: and as MEN, having thoſe ſenſations which poſſeſs the grateful heart, WE do earneſtly entreat the GREAT AUTHOR of every good and perfect gift, to enrich and reward each of YOU with every bleſſing of heaven,

We are, Gentlemen, with due reſpect,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervants,
Signed by Unanimous Requeſt of the Whole.

JOHN CORBLEY.

Philadelphia, 26th Dec. 1794.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, December 29.

The following is copied from the South-Carolina State Gazette, extra. of Dec. 17.

NASSAU, December 9.

The intelligence given in the following extract of a letter from a well-informed correſpondent, whoſe communications, on former occaſions, have ever been authentic, affords a pleaſing preſage of good fortune in the Weſt-Indies, where the campaign that began ſo auſpiciouſly in March laſt, terminated ſo very unfavourable.

Extract of a letter from Turk's Iſland, dated Dec. 1, 1794.

"By a late arrival from windward, we learn, that 4 ſail of the line, in addition, under Admiral Caldwell, arrived the 15th of laſt month, at Barbadoes, after a ſhort paſſage, no more than 22 days. It ſeems they were diſpatched in a hurry, ſubſequent to the ſailing of a fleet with 10 regiments on board, under a ſtrong convoy. The whole naval force in that quarter, when collected together, will form a fleet of 15 line of battle ſhips, beſides frigates, &c."

Extract of another letter from Turk's Iſland, Dec. 1.

"A brig is juſt arrived here, in 9 days from Barbadoes, the maſter of which informs me, the day prior to his ſailing, a packet arrived there from England, and from the rejoicing among the people on ſhore, he ſuppoſes brought very pleaſing intelligence.

"Some days before the brig left Barbadoes, four ſail of the line arrived off there, and proceeded immediately to Guadaloupe; and the very day before his departure, came in a brig that five days before he made the land, parted with the fleet having 10 regiments on board, to reinforce the Weſt-India army.

"From St. Thomas's, we have a report, that a diviſion of Lord Howe's fleet had fallen in with a French ſquadron, and taken or ſunk 7 ſail of the line, and 15 frigates."

A TEMPEST.

In a tempeſt which took place on the coaſt of England, about the 1ſt of October, a great number of veſſels were caſt away, we ſincerely hope, that none of our American mariners were among the unfortunates. The following letter contains ſome particulars of this gale of wind.

Extract of a letter from Harwich, Oct. 7.

Inured as the inhabitants of a Seaport town are to the diſtreſſes incident to tempeſtuous weather, yet the calamitous effect of a dreadful ſtorm of 20 hours duration, have been ſo great as to amaze even thoſe moſt familiar with ſuch unhappy ſcenes. The tempeſt commenced about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, and by 11 o'clock next morning, there were 35 veſſels wrecked within twenty miles of Harwich harbour.

At one o'clock on Monday, the crew of the Reſtoration, Capt. Walker, a fine new ſhip in the Norway trade, and the People from a North Shields Collier, in three boats, with the utmoſt peril and difficulty, made the harbour. They had been in their boats from 11 o'clock the night before, and when they at length happily reached the ſhore, were reduced by fatigue and the inclemency of the weather to the greateſt weakneſs. Captain Walker reports, that in the morning of Monday, he ſaw upwards of 70 ſail of veſſels, making ſignals of diſtreſs. The wrecks of ſeveral veſſels are plainly to be ſeen from the town, and many lives muſt inevitably have been loſt.

A boat, with 4 men and a woman, in attempting to croſs to Languard Fort on Monday, was driven out to ſea, where the unhappy people muſt doubtleſs have all periſhed.

*** The Members of the Society for the Relief of poor diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend a General Meeting, on *Monday*, January 5, 1795, at the Carpenters' Hall, in the Court going up to the United States Bank, at 5 o'Clock in the Evening.

Will be Sold at Auction,

At the Premiſes, on the 17th of January, 1795.

TWO LOTS of GROUND, pleaſantly ſituated in the village of Frankford, five miles from Philadelphia, each about 3 and a half perches in front, and 50 in depth, on the main road, and both highly manured, and in clover; they adjoin each other, and the whole is bounded by lands of Nathan Harper, Robert Smith, and Abraham Buzby, junr. On No. 1 is erected, a two ſtory ſtone houſe, a ſtone kitchen, and frame ſtable, a tan-yard, and mill-houſe, in which is an excellent bark ſtone: there are likewiſe on it, a variety of bearing apple, peach, pear, and apricot trees, of divers ſorts, alſo a well of excellent water near the kitchen door, and a never failing ſpring at the tan-yard. No. 2 has a variety of apple and peach trees, yielding excellent fruit, and there is a never-failing ſpring of water. A clear title will be given. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, and attendance given, by

ABRAHAM BUZBY, junr. and
ISRAEL BUZBY.

December 29, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that we, the ſubſcribers, Commiſſioners, appointed by the Honorable JAMES KINSEY, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, of New-Jerſey, to divide a certain TRACT of PINE LAND, ſituate and lying in the townſhip of Eveſham, Burlington county, and ſtate aforeſaid, between Daniel Newbold, Jonah Reeve, and Ann Oſſley, propoſe to meet at the Houſe of JOSEPH ATKINSON, in Mount-Holly, on Fifth Day, the 22d of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to make an alotment, by ballot, of their ſeveral ſhares, agreeable to law.

SAMUEL EVANS,
HUDSON BURR,
WILLIAM BRANNIN.

December 15, 1794.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, on the night of the 12th inſt. a dark Bay MARE, rising 4 years old next ſpring, ſhod before, her two hind feet white, and a white ſpot on one of her fore feet, and a few grey hairs in her forehead, a natural rotter. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and Thief, ſo that the Thief may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or eight dollars for the Mare and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

WILLIAM CARVER.

December 23, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Paxton townſhip, Dauphin county, about 6 miles from Harriſburg, on Friday, the 19th inſtant, a Negro BOY, named SAM, 17 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, has very large feet, large featured, and thick lips, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a brown coloured hunting-ſhirt, under jacket with ſtrings to it, and trowſers of the ſame, a pair of coarſe tow trowſers, and a linen ſhirt. It is probable he will change his name and clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

BENJAMIN DUNCAN.

December 26, 1794.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, on the 13th inſtant, in Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, on the Bethlehem road, about 18 miles from Philadelphia, a Brown HORSE, about 13 hands high, and about 5 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN EVENS.

December 27 1794.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's place, on the old York road, about 7 miles from Philadelphia, a Brown COW, with a white ſtreak on her back. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

DANIEL HOLLAWELL.

December 16, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And now selling, wholesale or retail, by
Hall & Sellers, No. 51,
High-Street,
Poor Richard's
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1795:
Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, a Variety of useful and entertaining Matter, in Prose and Verse.

You who want to Purchase
A valuable Plantation,
TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on Fifth Day, the 15th of January next, on the Premises, one mile and a half from Newtown, the county town of Bucks, will be exposed to Sale by PUBLIC VENDUE, the TRACT of LAND whereon the subscriber lives, containing about 250 acres of most excellent Land, well watered, and well proportioned with respect to wood and meadow, and accommodated with a good dwelling house, barn, and orchard, and a never failing spring, of excellent water, within a few yards of the door. The land is of the first quality in the county, and the whole beautifully situated in a remarkable healthy part of the country, 4 miles from Yardley's ferry, on the Delaware, about 8 from Trenton, 12 from Bristol, and about 26 from Philadelphia. The title is good, and the land will speak for its self on viewing, which may be done on, or any time before, the day of sale, by applying as above mentioned, to

MARGARET DUNN,
JOSEPH DUNN.

N. B. The Vendue will begin at 2 o'clock, P. M. and possession had by the first of April next.

Newtown township, Bucks county, Dec. 8, 1794. †

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Stow creek township, Cumberland county, state of New-Jersey, on the 26th of November last, an Apprentice LAD, named DAVID STOGDIN, about 18 years of age, is streight built, well grown, has thick brown hair, which he sometimes wears tied behind; had on and took with him, a lead coloured thick cloth homespun coattee, almost new, large in the sleeves, an out-side jacket of the same colour, much worn, a deep blue waistcoat, with two rows of metal buttons, one old lead coloured do. a new tow and linen shirt, one other do. a little worn, a pair of redish coloured striped linsey trowsers, one pair of tow and linen do. one pair of woolen stockings, of a mixed blue and white colour, broken in the feet, neats leather shoes, with yellow metal buckles, a round small brim wool hat, almost new, a silk handkerchief, red, checked large with narrow stripes. Whoever takes up and secures said Apprentice, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

DAVID AYARS.

December 6, 1794. *

WANTED,
In West-Jersey State,
Four Hundred Pounds,
On Land Security, at lawful Interest. Enquire of the Printers of this Paper. Dec. 8.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of BALTZER KEALER, late of Tinecum township, Bucks county, deceased, are desired to make make payment, on or before the 27th day of May next; and all persons having demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, for settlement.

WILLIAM KEALER, } Executors.
GEORGE KEALER, }

December 1, 1794. *

CAME to the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Chester county, about the middle of October last, a Roan HORSE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about 9 or 10 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs.

SAMUEL BONTING.

November 7, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Germantown township, Philadelphia county, near the 8 mile stone, on the 30th of November last, a stray Brown MARE, about 13 and a half hands high, 12 years old, shod all round; she trots and paces. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. CASPER STROUES.

November 30, 1794. *

MUSTARD SEED.
The highest price given for Mustard seed, by
Christian Hahn and Son,
At their Manufactory, No. 104 North Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia. Where they have for sale, MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE.

CAME to the subscriber's, on or about the 8th of August last, Four SHEEP. The owner is desired to come without delay, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold agreeable to law, to defray expences, by

ELISHA GREEN.

Williston, Chester County. †

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PAPER-MILL, GRIST-MILL, and PIECE of LAND, containing 6 acres, situate in Upper Darby township, Delaware county: The Paper-Mill is 105 feet long, by 30 feet wide, containing two vats, three engines, four presses, a sizing furnace and press, &c. &c. and is in good order, having been lately thoroughly repaired. The Grist-Mill is adjoining the Paper-Mill, and is 46 feet long by 26 feet wide, has two pair of stones, one of which are the best burrs. These Mills are on an excellent stream of water, having 14 feet head and fall. There are also on the premises, five Dwelling Houses, for the accommodation of workmen, &c. two of which are stone, a barn 30 feet square and two stories high, the lower story of stone, and fitted for stabling; about 56 apple trees, 14 pear trees, and sundry other fruit trees, in a thriving condition. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, on the premises.

MORRIS TRUMAN.

Eleventh Mo. 20, 1794.

STOP THIEF.

A Certain WILLIAM HILL, a laborer, absconded last night from the subscriber, in Ridley township, Delaware county, and stole a number of men's and women's wearing apparel, viz. a camblet gown, red and green, one striped do. blue and white linen, one linsey petticoat, striped red, blue, and white, one half worn great coat, of a drab colour, with wooden buttons, one pair new olive-green tow trowsers, one white coarse pillow case, one pair blue ribbed stockings, &c. William Hill, as he calls himself, says he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, fresh complexion, black hair, and stoop shouldered; had on, a white osnaburg frock, red jacket without sleeves, new blue cloth trowsers, and a half worn hat. Whoever will apprehend said villain, so that he may be brought to justice, and the articles stolen recovered, shall have FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and reasonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN PYLE.

December 1, 1794 *

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, situate in Goshen township, Chester county, two miles from West-Chester, on the main road to Philadelphia, containing nearly 80 acres, 30 of which are woodland, of the best quality, 20 acres under clover, and the remainder good pasture land: There are on said Plantation, a stone dwelling house 50 feet front, cellared under, a well of good water near the door, barn, stable, stone spring-house, and out-houses, all in good repair, a large pailed garden, a bearing orchard, a number of pear and cherry trees of different kinds, the situation pleasant and healthy.

A PLANTATION in East-Whiteland township, Chester county, half a mile south of the White Horse tavern, on the Lancaster road, containing 96 acres; thereon are, a two story log house and stables, a spring of good water near the door, one half woodland, well timbered, the remainder good plow-land; the turnpike road is within a few perches of the house; both places are well situated for any kind of public business. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the first mentioned Plantation. JOHN RETTEW.

November 29, 1794. *

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, containing upwards of 200 acres, the whole in good repair, and well laid in clover, situate in Radnor township, Delaware county, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the turnpike road: there are on said premises, a good stone house, barn and spring-house, and two small tenements, with a good quantity of woodland, orchard and meadow; being convenient to several mills and houses of worship; the soil is good, and natural to either grass or grain; in a healthy part of the country. The terms may be known, and the premises shewn, by applying to the subscriber on the same. BENJAMIN DAVIS.

11th Mo. 17, 1794. *

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of Thursday, the 13th instant, an Apprentice BOY, named BENJAMIN FEURT, by trade a Taylor, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, very smart at his business, has dark brown hair, tied; had on and took with him, a dark olive coloured coating surtout, a new grey mixture coat, new cassimer plaid waistcoat, scarlet ground nankeen breeches, and white ribbed stockings, shoes tied with black ribbands; also took with him, a scarlet waistcoat, two shirts ruffled at the bosom, a pair of cotton striped trowsers, and a round hat about half worn. Whoever takes up and secures the above Boy, so that his Master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

BENJAMIN MARROT,
No. 76, Arch street, south.

N. B. He stole his Indentures from his Master, by which he may endeavour to pass as a free man. ¶ Nov. 17, 1794.

BEST ENGLISH
Carpets and Carpeting,
Just come to hand, and to be Sold by
WILLIAM ADCOCK,
At No. 52, south-east corner of Second and Market streets; also, a large and general Assortment of other GOODS, as usual.

October 24. ¶

LACHAWANNOCK.

A LARGE body of LAND on this river and its waters, is now for sale, to SETTLERS ONLY, on moderate terms, and a long credit.

The soil is remarkably fertile, and numerous streams of water are interspersed through the whole country.

The main river flows through one tract of about 30,000 acres, and is, with the exception of one obstruction, navigable to the Susquehannah.

Spring-Brook Creek, which, with its branches waters another tract of about 40,000 acres of good land, empties itself into the Lachawannock, about 12 miles from the Susquehannah.

It affords numerous mill-seats, and in its course creates large bodies of well-watered meadow ground.

The other tracts are intersected by creeks of considerable importance.

Several mills are already erected, for the accommodation of the settlers,

Roads are cut in different directions, towards the most convenient markets.

The county town is not more than 12 miles distant from many parts of the settlement.

The Susquehannah affords an easy and safe navigation to Middleton, from whence the canal to Schuylkill extends the communication to the city.

Another means of connection with Philadelphia, is by the Delaware, from which the distance, in several places, is about 30 miles.

The proprietors, combining their own interest with that of the inhabitants, are disposed to erect works of public utility, to open roads, &c. and in every ten mile square, a tract of 100 acres of land is allotted for a school, and 100 acres for the first resident clergyman, of any denomination of christians. For further particulars, apply to

GEORGE EDDY.

Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1794.

Letters directed to GEORGE EDDY, at Philadelphia, or this place, will be duly answered.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

The following real property, viz.

A PLANTATION and TAVERN, in West-Whiteland, Chester county, containing 60 acres of land, under good fence, and suitably divided, joining lands of James Dunwoody, Samuel Jefferis, and others. There are on said premises, 10 acres of watered meadow, 12 of wood land, and 5 of high improved clover. The TAVERN well adopted for business, and has a good run; being situated in the intersection of the Wilmington and Chester roads, 3½ miles from West-Chester, 5 from Downings-Town, 26 from Philadelphia, and 1½ from several limekilns. The house, sheds, barn, stables, &c. in good repair, the situation pleasant and healthy.

A Plantation contigious to the above, being formerly part of said tract, containing 130 acres of land, whereon are a good convenient dwelling-house, barn, stables, and other out houses, a spring-house over a never failing and convenient spring of water, 12 acres of watered meadow, 20 of good woodland, and several fields of well improved clover, nearly the whole of the upland having been well lim'd within 4 years past; 450 bearing apple trees of excellent fruit, and good cyder works.

A convenient new two story brick house, and lot, situate in Cay street, the lot containing 30 square perches. Indisputable titles will be made, and moderate payments accepted. For minuter information enquire of Peter Smyth, Philadelphia, Capt. Matthew Henderson, Norristown, Montgomery county, and for terms to the subscriber, in West-Chester aforesaid.

JOHN LOCKHART.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, at Nathan Haye's mill, in West-Fallowfield township, Chester county,

A handsome dark bay MARE,

About 14½ hands high, has a remarkable star in her forehead, and a white spot on the end of her nose, three white feet, and white hairs on both sides her back, occasioned by a hurt from the saddle, trots and canters very neat and easy, and carries well, shews the blood, as to consider her of that strain, five years old past. Whoever secures the Mare and Thief, so as he be brought to justice, and the owner get his Mare again, shall have the above reward, or Sixteen Dollars for the Mare, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

ABISHAI CLARK.

Nov. 4. ¶ 6 w.

STOLEN from the door of David Rore, in Fairfield township, Cumberland county, West New-Jersey, in the evening of the 15th instant, a bright Bay HORSE, coming 7 years old, about 14 and a half hands high, has a star in his forehead, some white spots under his belly, has a lump on his back, occasioned by a hurt from the saddle, was shod before, trots and canters naturally, goes well under the saddle, and works well in the geers. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so as he be brought to justice, and the owner get his horse again, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward for both, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, with reasonable charges, paid by

ENOCH BOWEN.

Fairfield, Cumberland county, October 17, 1794. ¶

HOFF & DERRICK,
No. 8, North Fifth street,
Have just Published, and for Sale;
And to be Sold by Messrs. Dobson, Young, Ormrod, Campbell, Stephens, Kammerer, Devies, M'Cullough, and other Booksellers,
Price 9-16ths of a Dollar,
A new and concise History of
The Revolution in France;
From its Commencement to the Execution of the Gironde Party, and the Death of the Duke of ORLEANS—Embellished with a neat Engraving. Octo. 22. 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living 9 miles above Lancaster town, state of Pennsylvania, and two from Dyfert's, formerly known by Scoot's tavern, on the 11th of September last, a Negro WOMAN, named ROSE, not very black, much pitted with the small-pox, has lost one of her upper fore teeth, about 33 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and stout built; she took with her, a dark coloured linsey short gown and petticoat, and a high crowned wool hat, but it is thought she has been supplied with other cloaths, together with a pass. Whoever takes up said Wench, and secures her in any jail, so that her mistress may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

ELEANOR MOORE.

N. B. Said Wench has been dissatisfied with her place for some time past, if she returns, she shall have the liberty to choose a master.

November 29, 1794. 6w *

FOR SALE,

A LARGE and convenient Merchant and Grist MILL, all in good repair for manufacturing wheat or Indian corn, situate on Penepack creek, in Moreland township, Montgomery county, within 16 miles of the city, and one and a half from the old York road, together with a large and convenient stone house, a good barn and stables, with 60 acres of good land, well proportioned with meadow, arable, and woodland, on which are two good bearing orchards of grafted fruit. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms of sale by applying to ARTHUR WATTS or JOSEPH LONGSTRETH, in Bucks county, or the subscriber, on the premises.

† JOSIAH HART.

WHEREAS sundry persons became purchasers of lands belonging to the Pennsylvania Land Company of London, situate in the counties of New Castle and Kent, on Delaware, (now in the State of Delaware) which were sold at Public Auction, at the City of Philadelphia, in the years 1765, 1770, 1773, and 1775, when the said Purchasers paid part of the Purchase Monies, and entered into articles of agreement with the subscribers, Attornies and Agents for the Trustees of the said Pennsylvania Land Company, to pay the remainder at certain times, and under certain penalties, as in the said articles of agreement is particularly mentioned: AND whereas many of the said purchasers, or their heirs and others, who hold the said lands under them, have neglected to comply with the terms of the aforementioned articles of agreement; Therefore, Notice is hereby given to all such defaulters, that unless they forthwith come and pay the monies due on their respective purchases, the several tracts of lands, by them so purchased, will be again exposed to public sale, agreeably to the terms of the articles of agreement they entered into as aforesaid.

And all such persons as may be settled on, and hold possession of lands belonging to the Company, and have not received a Title from them or their Agents, are hereby informed, that they now have an opportunity of avoiding the trouble and expence of a suit at law, by obtaining a legal Title to the lands they so hold, on applying to the subscribers, No. 301, High-Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
JOSHUA HOWELL.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1794.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Chester county, a NEGROE MAN named JOE, about twenty-two years of age, near six feet high, streight made, and has a scar under the hair a little above his forehead; had on and took with him, a new drab coloured home made thick cloth coat, with metal buttons, and a jacket of the same, with two rows of buttons on the breast; breeches of home made jean, and a pair of blue and white striped linen trowsers, thread stockings, calf-skin shoes, and a new high-crown'd wool hat bound with tape. Whoever takes up said negroe, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

ANDREW LOWREY.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry off said Negro, at their peril.

October 8, 1794. * 9w

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, in Buckingham, Bucks county, a little Bay HORSE, about 14 or 15 years old, and about 14 and a half hands high, with a star in his forehead, and a white snip on his nose, his hind feet white. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BETTS.

November 1, 1794. *

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